

## POPULATION.

### THE TOTAL POPULATION.

The total population of Cuba, including the Isle of Pines and other smaller islands, was on September 30, 1907, 2,048,980.

The following table presents the results of the most authentic prior censuses, with the numerical increase from one to another and the percentage of increase per decade. Since the intervals between censuses has been irregular, the rates of increase have been reduced to those of ten-year periods in order to make direct comparison one with another.

YEAR.	Population.	Increase.	Per cent of increase per decade.
1774.....	171,620	.....	.....
1792.....	272,300	100,680	31
1817.....	572,363	300,063	34
1827.....	704,487	132,124	23
1841.....	1,007,624	303,137	29
1861.....	1,396,530	388,906	18
1877.....	1,509,291	112,761	5
1887.....	1,631,687	122,396	8
1899.....	1,572,797	58,890	13
1907.....	2,048,980	476,183	39

<sup>1</sup> Decrease.

The rates of increase between 1774 and 1841 compare quite favorably with the rates of increase in the United States, which prior to 1870 ranged from 32 to 35 per cent per decade. Such rates of increase are very large and are commonly found only for sparsely populated regions, where the population is under little or no pressure to obtain the means of livelihood. The great diminution in the rate of increase after 1861 is, however, by no means accounted for by the increase in density of population, and the reasons therefor must be sought among the extraordinary causes, such as pestilence, war, etc. The small rate of increase for the period from 1861 to 1887 was doubtless due in great part to the ten years' war which occurred within that period, while the absolute loss in population between 1887 and 1899 is attributable to the civil war and the reconcentration policy accompanying it, although the figures express only a part of the loss from this cause. Judging from the earlier history of the island and the excess of births over deaths, as shown by the registration records, however imperfect they may be, the population probably increased from 1887 up to the beginning of the war, reaching at that time a total of little less than 1,800,000. It is probable, therefore, that

the direct and indirect losses by the war and the reconcentration policy, including a decrease of births and immigration and an increase of deaths and emigration, reached a total not far from 200,000.

Between 1899 and 1907, the population increased 30.3 per cent. This was at the rate of 39 per cent per decade, which is a very high rate, higher than any of the rates shown for the previous periods in Cuban history and higher even than any rate in United States history. It should not, however, be regarded as improbable, nor should its magnitude throw doubt upon the correctness of either the census of 1899 or that of 1907. When the census of 1899 was taken the country had just concluded a most disastrous war of five years' duration; between 1899 and 1907 the island enjoyed eight years of great, almost unexampled, prosperity. Under such conditions, all history shows us that a country increases in population with great rapidity.

The following table gives the population for each province in 1899 and in 1907, with the actual and relative increase between the two years, and the proportion of the total population at the latter census:

PROVINCE.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.		Per cent of total population, 1907.
	1899	1907	Number.	Per cent.	
Total.....	1,572,797	2,048,980	476,183	30.3	100.0
Camagüey.....	88,234	118,269	30,035	34.0	5.8
Habana.....	427,514	538,010	110,496	25.8	26.3
Matanzas.....	202,444	239,812	37,368	18.5	11.7
Oriente.....	327,715	455,086	127,371	38.9	22.2
Pinar del Río.....	170,354	240,372	70,018	41.1	11.7
Santa Clara.....	356,536	457,431	100,895	28.3	22.3

The most populous province was Habana with more than one-fourth of the population of Cuba. Santa Clara and Oriente followed with very nearly equal populations. Matanzas and Pinar del Río also contained very nearly the same number of inhabitants, although that number was little more than one-half the number in Oriente. Camagüey was the least populous province, with less than one-half the number of inhabitants in Matanzas. In the past eight years Oriente has nearly overtaken Santa Clara, and Pinar del Río has passed Matanzas in population.

In the rate of increase Pinar del Río exceeded all other provinces, its increase amounting to 41.1 per cent. Next to it was Oriente, with 38.9 per cent. Thus the extreme east and west provinces gained most rapidly. Matanzas, near the middle of the island, made the smallest gains.

The following table gives the population by municipal districts in 1899 and in 1907, with the rate of increase during those eight years. Opposite the name of each district is given, for 1899, the population which was found at that time in the district as it existed in 1907, and in the last column of the table is a summary of the changes which have been made in each district in the intervening years. The names used in this column are those of districts, unless otherwise stated. In the province of Camagüey, formerly Puerto Principe, there were no changes, except in the name of the province and of the district



# NATIVE FRUITS.

- |                    |                    |                 |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Pineapple.      | 6. Mammy Colorado. | 11. Maranon.    |
| 2. Guanabana.      | 7. Calmito.        | 12. Figs.       |
| 3. Alligator Pear. | 8. Mamoncillo.     | 13. Pawpaw.     |
| 4. Cocanutt.       | 9. Banana.         | 14. Pumpkin.    |
| 5. Custard Apple.  | 10. Sapadillo.     | 15. Watermelon. |



READY TO CUT PINES AND BANANAS.



bearing the name of the province. In the province of Oriente, formerly Santiago, and in Santa Clara, the changes were few in number, but in the other three provinces they were numerous. The changes consisted almost entirely in the abolition of small districts and the addition of their territory to other neighboring districts. Thus the 132 municipal districts which were in existence in 1899 had been reduced to 82 by 1907.

*Population of municipalities in 1907 and 1899 with rates of increase, dates of formation, and changes between 1899 and 1907.*

MUNICIPALITY.	Date of formation.	POPULATION.			Change since 1899.
		1899	1907	Per cent of increase.	
CAMAGÜEY.					
Camagüey.....	1514	53,140	66,460	25.1	Name changed from Puerto Principe.
Ciego de Ávila....	1877	9,801	17,741	81.0	
Morón.....	1870	9,630	13,898	44.3	
Nuevitas.....	1860	10,355	10,620	2.6	
Santa Cruz del Sur	1871	5,308	9,550	79.9	
HABANA.					
Aguate.....	1879	4,025	7,305	81.5	Part of Bañoa added.
Alquízar.....	1879	8,746	10,561	20.8	San Felipe and San Antonio de las Vegas added.
Batabanó.....	1879	10,293	15,434	49.9	
Bauta.....	1879	7,852	13,430	71.0	
Bejucal.....	1711	11,472	15,655	36.5	
Guanabacoa.....	1555	20,988	24,968	19.0	
Güines.....	1815	23,722	32,216	35.8	Quivicán and Salud added.
Güira de Melena..	1879	11,548	13,701	18.6	Barrio Guanabo, from Jaruco, added.
Habana.....	1519	253,418	302,526	19.4	Catalina, Guara, Melena del Sur, and San Nicolás added.
Isla de Pinos.....	1880	3,199	3,276	2.4	Regla added.
Jaruco.....	1783	8,000	12,067	50.8	Barrio Guanabo excluded; Santa Cruz del Norte, Casiguas, and part of Bañoa added.
Madruga.....	1866	4,845	7,111	46.8	Pipian added.
Marianao.....	1879	12,803	18,156	41.8	El Cano added.
Nueva Paz.....	1866	7,761	12,196	57.1	Ceiba del Agua and Vereda Nueva added.
San Antonio de los Baños.....	1795	17,244	20,447	18.6	
San José de las Lajas.....	1879	8,592	11,988	39.5	
Santa María del Rosario.....	1732	2,730	3,915	43.4	
Santiago de las Vegas.....	1745	10,276	13,058	27.1	
MATANZAS.					
Alacranes.....	1862	13,294	15,838	19.1	Cabezas added.
Bolondrón.....	1879	9,580	12,377	29.2	Mendez Capote and part of Carlos Rojas added.
Cárdenas.....	1860	28,606	28,576	10.1	
Colón.....	1858	43,816	52,006	18.7	
Jagüey Grande...	1898	9,026	10,256	13.6	
Jovellanos.....	1866	9,116	17,024	86.7	
Martí.....	1879	12,951	15,104	16.6	Part of Agramonte added.
Matanzas.....	1694	55,620	64,385	15.8	Part of Carlos Rojas added.
Pedro Betancourt	1879	10,405	13,044	25.4	Maximo Gomez added.
Unión de Reyes..	1879	10,030	11,202	11.7	Santa Ana, Canasi, and part of Guamaro added.
					Name changed from Macuriges.
					Sabanilla, except barrio Auras, added.

<sup>1</sup> Decrease.

*Population of municipalities in 1907 and 1899 with rates of increase, dates of formation, and changes between 1899 and 1907—Continued.*

MUNICIPALITY.	Date of formation.	POPULATION.			Change since 1899.
		1899	1907	Per cent of increase.	
ORIENTE.					
Alto Songo.....	1879	12,770	20,553	60.9	Cristo added; barrio Laguna excluded.
Baracoa.....	1512	21,944	27,852	26.9	
Bayamo.....	1514	21,193	26,511	25.1	
Caney.....	1629	9,115	16,215	77.9	
Cobre.....	1558	10,707	14,715	37.4	Campechuelo and Niquero added.
Gibara.....	1823	31,594	39,343	24.5	
Guantánamo.....	1860	28,063	43,300	54.3	
Holguín.....	1751	34,506	50,224	45.6	
Jiguani.....	1740	10,495	13,325	27.0	
Manzanillo.....	1833	42,375	54,900	29.6	
Mayarí.....	1878	8,504	17,628	107.3	
Palma Soriano.....	1899	12,305	20,235	64.5	
Puerto Padre.....	1898	19,984	34,061	70.4	
Sagua de Tánamo.....	1879	5,796	8,398	44.0	
San Luis.....	1898	11,681	14,212	21.7	Barrio Laguna, from Caney, added.
Santiago de Cuba.....	1514	46,683	53,614	14.8	
PINAR DEL RÍO.					
Artemisa.....	1879	9,317	14,719	58.0	San Diego de Nufiez and Bahía Honda, except barrios Mulata, Pozas, and Corallillo, added.
Cabañas.....	1879	6,893	11,552	67.6	
Consolación del Norte.....	1878	7,613	11,471	50.7	Barrios Mulata, Pozas, and Corallillo, from Bahía Hondo, added.
Consolación del Sur.....	1866	20,955	28,819	37.5	San Diego de los Baños and Julian Díaz added.
Guanajay.....	1879	12,427	15,336	23.4	Barrio Baja excluded. Barrio Baja, from Mantua, added. Candelaria and Palacios added.
Guane.....	1879	14,700	20,230	98.1	
Mantua.....	1866	4,625	11,041	138.7	
Pinar del Río.....	1860	42,084	50,071	19.0	
San Cristóbal.....	1858	11,585	20,388	76.0	
San Juan y Martí- nez.....	1879	14,787	19,807	34.0	
San Luis.....	1879	7,608	11,092	45.8	
Vinales.....	1879	17,700	16,840	14.9	
SANTA CLARA.					
Caibarién.....	1879	8,650	10,053	16.2	Barrio Barro, from Cifuentes, added. Barrio Zulueta excluded.
Calabazar.....	1879	13,698	16,979	24.0	
Camajuaní.....	1878	13,177	14,583	10.7	San Diego del Valle, except barrio Jicotea, added. San Fernando added.
Cienfuegos.....	1829	59,128	70,416	19.1	
Cruceros.....	1879	7,953	10,239	28.7	
Esperanza.....	1879	12,515	18,183	45.3	
Palmira.....	1879	12,072	15,750	21.4	Caja de Pablo added. San Juan de las Yeras, except barrio Quemado Hilaris, added.
Placetas.....	1879	11,061	16,682	39.5	
Quemado de Güines.....	1879	8,890	11,309	27.2	Abreus and Cartagena, except barrio Cascajal, added. Cifuentes, except barrios Amaro and Barro, added.
Rancho Veloz.....	1879	14,486	14,616	0.9	
Ranchuelo.....	1878	10,156	12,537	23.4	Barrio Zulueta, from Camajuaní, added. Barrio Quemado Hilaris, from San Juan de las Yeras, added.
Rodas.....	1879	17,784	22,083	24.2	
Sagua la Grande..	1842	24,640	26,937	9.3	Barrio Zulueta, from Camajuaní, added. Barrio Quemado Hilaris, from San Juan de las Yeras, added.
San Antonio de las Vueltas.....	1878	12,832	16,861	31.4	
Sancti-Spiritus.....	1514	25,709	36,572	42.3	Barrio Zulueta, from Camajuaní, added. Barrio Quemado Hilaris, from San Juan de las Yeras, added.
San Juan de los Remedios.....	1514	16,151	21,573	33.6	
Santa Clara.....	1690	28,940	46,620	61.1	Barrio Zulueta, from Camajuaní, added. Barrio Quemado Hilaris, from San Juan de las Yeras, added.
Santa Isabel de las Lajas.....	1879	9,603	11,407	18.8	
Santo Domingo..	1879	13,302	20,776	56.2	Barrio Zulueta, from Camajuaní, added. Barrio Quemado Hilaris, from San Juan de las Yeras, added.
Trinidad.....	1514	24,271	29,548	21.7	
Yaguajay.....	1879	9,718	13,707	41.0	

<sup>1</sup> Decrease.

Of the 82 districts, the only ones showing a loss are Cárdenas in Matanzas province, and Viñales in the province of Pinar del Río; in 1907 as compared with 1899 the population of the former province had decreased by 30, while that of the latter had decreased by 860. Four others showed a rate of gain of less than 10 per cent: Nuevitas in Camagüey, Isla de Pinos in Habana, and Rancho Veloz and Sagua la Grande in Santa Clara. Thirty gained at rates between 25 and 50 per cent; 12, between 50 and 75 per cent; and 7, between 75 and 100 per cent; while 2 more than doubled their population. These two were Mayarí in Oriente, where the developments about Nipe Bay have attracted many people, and Mantua in Pinar del Río.

The following table shows the per cent distribution, by number of inhabitants, of the 82 municipal districts of Cuba and the population contained in them:

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.	Per cent of total number of districts.	Per cent of total population.
Total.....	100.0	100.0
Under 5,000.....	2.4	0.3
5,000 to 10,000.....	4.9	1.6
10,000 to 15,000.....	35.4	17.5
15,000 to 20,000.....	20.7	13.9
20,000 to 25,000.....	9.8	8.4
25,000 to 50,000.....	15.8	21.0
50,000 to 100,000.....	9.8	22.5
100,000 and over.....	1.2	14.8

Only 2 districts had a population of less than 5,000 each, and only 1—Habana—had over 100,000 inhabitants. There were 46 districts, or over one-half of the total number, with more than 10,000 and less than 20,000 inhabitants each, and these cities had a population equal to nearly one-third of the total population of Cuba.

The following table shows, for the 1,069 barrios of Cuba, data similar to the data shown for municipal districts in the preceding table:

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.	Per cent of total number.	Per cent of total population.
Total.....	100.0	100.0
Under 500.....	12.0	2.0
500 to 999.....	23.1	8.9
1,000 to 2,000.....	32.0	23.3
2,000 to 3,000.....	16.4	21.1
3,000 to 4,000.....	6.5	11.8
4,000 to 5,000.....	4.1	9.7
5,000 to 6,000.....	1.8	5.1
6,000 to 7,000.....	1.3	4.4
7,000 to 8,000.....	1.2	4.3
8,000 to 9,000.....	0.7	2.9
9,000 to 10,000.....	0.3	1.4
10,000 and over.....	0.6	4.6

Twelve per cent of the barrios contained less than 500 inhabitants each, and these barrios contained collectively only 2 per cent of the total population. The group of barrios with from 1,000 to 2,000 inhabitants each is the most numerous, including nearly one-third of all the barrios. This group contained also the largest population, or nearly one-fourth of the total population.

## URBAN POPULATION.

In connection with the population of cities, it must be understood that the cities of Cuba have no corporate limits separating sharply the urban element from the surrounding rural population. The cities, like the rural districts, are divided into barrios, and many of these barrios extend beyond the borders of the cities out into the country districts, much as do New England towns, and thus include both urban and rural population. On this account it is impossible to state the population of cities with exactness, although it is believed that the best separation possible has been made.

The total number of cities having 1,000 or more inhabitants in 1907 is 134 as compared with 96 in 1899. In 1907, 19 cities contained over 8,000 inhabitants each as compared with 16 in 1899. The population of the 5 cities with over 25,000 inhabitants each at both censuses was as follows in 1907: Habana, 297,159; Santiago de Cuba, 45,470; Matanzas, 36,009; Cienfuegos, 30,100; and Camaguey, 29,616.

The urban population of Cuba—all cities having at least 1,000 inhabitants each—numbered 899,667, or 43.9 per cent of the total population in 1907. In 1899 the corresponding population was 740,283, which formed 47.1 per cent of the total at that time. This indicates that the urban population did not increase as rapidly as the total population, and consequently the increase of population was more rapid in the rural districts. In very few parts of the world is this condition found, since it is usual for the cities to increase more rapidly than the rural districts. This condition existing in Cuba is made still more impressive, perhaps, by the statement that while in the 8 years the total population increased 30.3 per cent and the rural population not less than 38.1 per cent, the urban population increased only 21.5 per cent, or little more than half as rapidly as the rural element.

The population of cities of 8,000 or more each was 619,835, or 30.3 per cent of the whole population in 1907, while in 1899 the corresponding population was 507,831, and the percentage 32.3. The 5 cities having 25,000 or more inhabitants each, contained in 1907 a population of 438,354, or 21.4 per cent of the total population. The following table shows for each province the number of inhabitants in places having a population of at least 1,000, with the percentage of the total population in 1907 and 1899:

PROVINCE.	POPULATION OF CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 1,000 INHABITANTS.		PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.	
	1907	1899	1907	1899
Total.....	899,667	740,283	43.9	47.1
Camaguey.....	43,798	35,543	37.0	40.1
Habana.....	401,620	328,947	74.7	77.4
Matanzas.....	109,041	103,578	45.7	51.2
Oriente.....	133,143	108,747	29.3	33.2
Pinar del Río.....	43,628	22,337	18.2	12.9
Santa Clara.....	167,828	141,131	36.7	39.5

In every province, except Pinar del Río, the proportion of urban inhabitants has diminished.

The following table shows the distribution, by number of inhabitants, of the number and population of all cities with 1,000 or more inhabitants:

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.	CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 1,000 INHABITANTS.			
	Number.	Population.	Per cent distribution.	
			Number.	Population.
Total.....	134	899,667	100.0	100.0
1,000 to 2,000.....	67	93,930	50.0	10.4
2,000 to 3,000.....	19	40,223	14.2	5.1
3,000 to 4,000.....	10	35,203	7.4	3.9
4,000 to 5,000.....	7	30,681	5.3	3.4
5,000 to 6,000.....	12	73,795	9.0	8.2
6,000 to 8,000.....	14	181,481	10.4	20.0
8,000 to 25,000.....	4	141,195	3.0	15.7
25,000 to 100,000.....	1	297,159	0.7	33.3
100,000 and over.....				

Exactly one-half of the towns had between 1,000 and 2,000 inhabitants each, but the total population of this group formed only 10.4 per cent of the total urban element. On the other hand, the single city of Habana, with nearly 300,000 inhabitants, contained one-third of all the urban population of Cuba. Indeed, it contained over one-seventh of the total population of the island. This fact emphasizes and explains the dominance of this city over the industrial and social life of Cuba.

## DENSITY OF POPULATION.

The area of Cuba can be known only approximately, since the coast line constituting its limits has not yet been mapped with accuracy. Measurements made upon different maps show wide variations, the areas indicated ranging from 35,000 square miles up to 48,000 or 49,000 square miles. In the report on the census of 1899, 44,000 square miles was adopted as the area, this having been obtained by measurement of the map prepared by the information division of the United States War Department, on a scale of 1 to 500,000.

In 1907 and 1908, Col. E. St. J. Greble, advisor to the department of government of Cuba, prepared a series of invaluable maps showing for the first time with any approach to accuracy, the limits of the municipalities and of the rural barrios. These were on a scale of 2 miles to 1 inch. From these the areas of the municipalities and of most of the barrios were measured. Summing them up, the area of Cuba was found to be 44,164 square miles, an area so close to that adopted for the census of 1899, that it has been accepted without further measurements.

The following table shows the areas of the six provinces in square miles with the number of inhabitants per square mile:

PROVINCE.	Area, square miles.	Population per square mile.
Total.....	44,164	46.4
Camagüey.....	10,064	11.8
Habana.....	3,170	169.7
Matanzas.....	3,256	73.6
Oriente.....	14,211	32.0
Pinar del Río.....	5,206	46.2
Santa Clara.....	8,287	55.4

The province of Oriente contains very nearly a third of the area of Cuba and with Camagüey, considerably more than one-half. Habana, the most populous province, is the smallest, with only 7.2 per cent of the area of Cuba.

The density of population of Cuba in 1907 was about half as great as that of Spain, and about the same as the densities of the states of Virginia, New Hampshire, and Missouri in 1900.

Among the provinces, Habana had by far the greatest average density of population, due, in the main, to the city of Habana. The density of population of the province was about equal to that of Denmark. The sparsest population was found in Camagüey, which had a density of population about equal to that of Chile or that of the state of Texas.

The great difference in density of population in the different provinces is in part due to the presence of large cities, although when all of the cities with 8,000 or more inhabitants are excluded the differences are still noteworthy.

PROVINCE.	Rural population per square mile.
Camagüey.....	9
Habana.....	63
Matanzas.....	52
Oriente.....	27
Pinar del Río.....	44
Santa Clara.....	44

In the case of rural districts, also, Habana was the most densely populated province and Camagüey the most sparsely populated.

The following table gives the area and density of the rural population of the 82 municipalities of Cuba:

*Area and density of rural population.*

PROVINCE OR MUNICIPALITY.	Area, square miles.	Rural population per square mile.
CAMAGÜEY.		
Total.....	10,064	9
Camagüey.....	4,306	9
Ciego de Avila.....	1,705	9
Morón.....	1,637	10
Nuevitas.....	1,137	8
Santa Cruz del Sur.....	1,279	7

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## Area and density of rural population—Continued.

PROVINCE OR MUNICIPALITY.	Area, square miles.	Rural population per square mile.
<b>HABANA.</b>		
Total.....	3,170	63
Aguacate.....	69	106
Alquízar.....	79	134
Batabanó.....	141	109
Bauta.....	106	127
Bejucal.....	101	155
Guanabacoa.....	112	95
Güines.....	332	73
Güira de Melena.....	84	163
Habana.....	45	119
Isla de Pinos.....	1,180	3
Jaruco.....	200	60
Madrugá.....	39	80
Marianao.....	62	142
Nueva Paz.....	273	45
San Antonio de los Baños.....	94	120
San José de las Lajas.....	142	84
Santa María del Rosario.....	29	135
Santiago de las Vegas.....	32	408
<b>MATANZAS.</b>		
Total.....	3,256	52
Alacranes.....	270	59
Polondrón.....	241	51
Cárdenas.....	124	35
Colón.....	893	53
Jagüey Grande.....	226	45
Jovellanos.....	157	50
Marif.....	467	32
Matanzas.....	528	54
Pedro Betancourt.....	283	46
Unión de Reyes.....	67	167
<b>ORIENTE.</b>		
Total.....	14,211	27
Alto Songo.....	368	56
Baracoa.....	1,312	21
Bayamo.....	1,519	17
Caney.....	293	55
Cobre.....	662	22
Gibara.....	673	58
Guantánamo.....	1,474	20
Holguín.....	1,407	36
Jiguani.....	644	21
Manzanillo.....	1,638	24
Mayarí.....	592	30
Palma Soriano.....	722	28
Puerto Padre.....	2,042	17
Sagua de Tánamo.....	633	13
San Luis.....	192	74
Santiago de Cuba.....	40	204
<b>PINAR DEL RÍO.</b>		
Total.....	5,206	44
Artemisa.....	210	70
Cabafias.....	347	33
Consolación del Norte.....	436	26
Consolación del Sur.....	466	62
Guanajay.....	117	131
Guana.....	1,145	25
Mantua.....	550	20
Pinar del Río.....	597	66
San Cristóbal.....	715	28
San Juan y Martínez.....	180	110
San Luis.....	167	71
Vinales.....	286	59

*Area and density of rural population—Continued.*

PROVINCE OR MUNICIPALITY.	Area, square miles.	Rural population per square mile.
SANTA CLARA.		
Total.....	8,257	44
Caibarién.....	62	25
Calabazar.....	337	50
Camajuaní.....	62	235
Cienfuegos.....	2,159	19
Cruces.....	48	213
Esperanza.....	219	83
Palмира.....	148	106
Placetas.....	216	77
Quemado de Güines.....	196	58
Rancho Veloz.....	491	30
Ranchuelo.....	70	179
Rodas.....	297	74
Sagua la Grande.....	265	55
San Antonio de las Vueltas.....	233	72
Sancti-Spiritus.....	1,268	15
San Juan de los Remedios.....	186	116
Santa Clara.....	435	69
Santa Isabel de las Lajas.....	140	82
Santo Domingo.....	280	74
Trinidad.....	747	25
Yaguaí.....	391	35

The largest municipality is Camagüey, in Camagüey province, with an area of 4,306 square miles. Next are Cienfuegos in Santa Clara, with 2,159 square miles, and Puerto Padre in Oriente, with 2,042 square miles. The smallest are in Habana province, Santa María del Rosario and Santiago de las Vegas, with only 29 and 32 square miles, respectively. A classification of the municipalities by area is as follows:

AREA, SQUARE MILES.	Number of municipal- ities.
Less than 100.....	15
100 to 200.....	16
200 to 500.....	25
500 to 1,000.....	12
1,000 to 2,000.....	12
2,000 and over.....	3

The extremes of density of rural population are found in Habana province. Santiago de las Vegas, with 408 inhabitants to a square mile, is the most densely populated municipality, while Isla de Pinos, with only 3 inhabitants to a square mile, is the most sparsely populated. Of the 82 municipalities, 5 had less than 10 inhabitants per square mile; 28 had from 10 to 50 inhabitants; 29 had from 50 to 100 inhabitants; and 16 had from 100 to 200 inhabitants; while only 4 had more than 200 inhabitants per square mile.

## CENTER OF POPULATION.

The center of population is a summary statement of the distribution of the people, and its movement from census to census summarizes their net move-



ment. In 1887, the center was in the western part of Santa Clara province, about 46 miles west of the city of Santa Clara and 23 miles northwest of Cienfuegos. In 1899, 12 years later, it had moved about 24 miles to the southeast, being very near the town of Palmira, about 30 miles southwest of Santa Clara city and 8 miles northeast of Cienfuegos. In 1907, it had moved about 14 miles in a direction about east by southeast, and was situated 16 miles nearly east of the city of Cienfuegos, 29 miles north-northwest of Trinidad, and 23 miles southwest of Santa Clara city. It was still in Santa Clara province, in the northeastern part of the municipal district of Cienfuegos. The direction of its movement indicates a more rapid increase of population in the eastern part of Cuba than in the western part. The tendency of growth is toward a more uniform distribution of the people and the center of population is moving toward the center of area. In 1907, it was 19' north and 54' west of it.

The following table gives the position of the center of population as derived from the censuses of 1887, 1899, and 1907, together with the center of area:

	Latitude.		Longitude.	
	°	'	°	'
Center of population:				
1907.....	22	10	80	12
1899.....	22	15	80	23
1887.....	22	24	80	41
Center of area.....	21	51	79	18

## SEX, COLOR, AND NATIVITY.

Of the 2,048,980 inhabitants of Cuba in 1907, 1,074,882 were males and 974,098 were females. Males formed 52.5 per cent of the total population and females 47.5 per cent. The corresponding proportions in 1899 were 51.8 and 48.2; thus in the eight intervening years the proportion of males increased and that of females decreased. The cause of this proportional increase in males will be pointed out later, in discussing sex in relation to race and nativity.

The following table shows the proportions of males and females in the total population at various censuses from 1792 to 1907:

CENSUS.	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.	
	Male.	Female.
1792.....	57.0	43.0
1827.....	57.3	42.7
1841.....	58.0	42.0
1861.....	57.3	42.7
1877.....	56.0	44.0
1887.....	53.9	46.1
1899.....	51.8	48.2
1907.....	52.5	47.5

At every census, males have formed a majority of the population. The proportion of males reached its maximum in 1841, from which time it diminished until it reached its minimum in 1899, at the close of the war for independence. The great disproportion of males which prevailed down to 1887 was, as will be shown later, connected with slavery and the slave trade.

The following table shows the proportion of males and females for each province and for the city of Habana in 1907 and in 1899:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	1907		1899	
	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.
Cuba.....	52.5	47.5	51.8	48.2
Oriente.....	51.4	48.6	50.0	50.0
Matanzas.....	51.5	48.5	51.3	48.7
Camagüey.....	52.5	47.5	50.9	49.1
Habana.....	52.9	47.1	52.3	47.7
City of Habana.....	52.9	47.1	52.3	47.7
Santa Clara.....	52.9	47.1	53.0	47.0
Pinar del Río.....	53.5	46.5	53.0	47.0

The smallest proportion of males in 1907 was in Oriente and the largest in Pinar del Río, provinces at the two extremities of the island.

In 1907 in each province, with the exception of Santa Clara, the proportion of males was greater than the proportion of females. In Camagüey and Oriente, the proportion of males has made great gains.

In the city of Habana males were largely in excess of females. This, however, was by no means the usual case in the larger cities, since in 15 out of the 19 cities having a population of at least 8,000 inhabitants in 1907, females were in excess, as is shown in the following table:

CITY HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS.	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.	
	Male.	Female.
Total.....	50.0	50.0
Habana.....	52.9	47.1
Maricao.....	51.7	48.3
Jovellanos.....	51.6	48.4
Caibarién.....	50.5	49.5
Guantánamo.....	49.2	50.8
Pinar del Río.....	49.0	51.0
San Antonio de los Baños.....	48.4	51.6
Güines.....	48.4	51.6
Sagua la Grande.....	48.2	51.8
Cienfuegos.....	48.1	51.9
Cárdenas.....	47.9	52.1
Santa Clara.....	47.5	52.5
Santiago de Cuba.....	47.4	52.6
Guanabacoa.....	47.1	52.9
Matanzas.....	46.1	53.9
Camagüey.....	45.8	54.2
Manzanillo.....	45.6	54.4
Sancti-Spiritus.....	45.3	54.7
Trinidad.....	41.7	58.3

Taking these cities collectively, the numbers of the two sexes were almost exactly equal, males being only very slightly in excess of females. Among the inhabitants living outside of the cities with a population of 8,000 or more, males were largely in excess of females, the proportions being 53.5 per cent for males and 46.5 per cent for females.

The following table shows the proportion of the sexes, in urban and rural parts of each province:

PROVINCE.	CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS.		RURAL DISTRICTS.	
	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.
Cuba.....	50.0	50.0	53.5	46.5
Camagüey.....	45.8	54.2	54.8	45.2
Habana.....	52.4	47.6	53.9	46.1
Matanzas.....	47.4	52.6	53.2	46.8
Oriente.....	47.4	52.6	52.2	47.8
Pinar del Río.....	49.0	51.0	53.7	46.3
Santa Clara.....	47.0	53.0	54.5	45.5

In the urban parts of the provinces, males were in excess only in Habana, and the excess of females reached its maximum in Camagüey. In the rural parts of the provinces males were in excess in every case.

In the tables showing data for the earlier censuses, the Chinese are classed as whites, since this classification was used in all of the Spanish censuses. The following table shows the numbers and proportions of the white and colored at each census since 1775:

CENSUS.	WHITE. <sup>1</sup>		COLORED. <sup>2</sup>	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
1775.....	96,440	56.2	75,180	43.8
1792.....	153,559	56.4	118,741	43.6
1817.....	257,380	45.0	314,983	55.0
1827.....	311,051	44.2	393,435	55.8
1841.....	418,291	41.5	589,333	58.5
1861.....	793,484	50.8	603,046	43.2
1877.....	1,023,394	67.8	485,897	32.2
1887.....	1,102,889	67.6	523,798	32.4
1899.....	1,067,364	67.9	505,443	32.1
1907.....	1,440,013	70.3	608,967	29.7

<sup>1</sup>Includes white and Chinese.

<sup>2</sup>Includes black and mixed.

The number of whites steadily increased up to the census of 1899 when there was a diminution of 35,535 as compared with the number in 1887. The colored increased up to 1861; in 1877 there was a decided decrease, amounting to 117,149; by 1887 the number had increased by 42,901, but this increase was followed by a decrease of 23,355 by 1899.

As to the proportion of white and colored in the total population it will suffice to trace the history of one element only. The colored formed 43.8 per

cent of the population in 1775, and the proportion diminished slightly in the succeeding 18 years. But between 1792 and 1817 it increased greatly, the colored becoming largely in the majority, and forming 55 per cent of the total. A small increase followed in 1827, succeeded by a larger increase in 1841, when the proportion of colored reached its maximum, 58.5 per cent. After that date it diminished rapidly and in 1861 was but 43.2 per cent, leaving the whites largely in the majority again. In 1877 it again diminished, this time to 32.2 per cent, or less than one-third of the population; after this it did not change materially until 1907, when it was only 29.7 per cent.

The reason for the great increase in number and proportion of the colored up to 1841 is doubtless the continued importation of blacks from Africa, which persisted, in the form of smuggling, long after its official prohibition. The diminution of the proportion of colored inhabitants during the last half century is doubtless but another illustration of the inability of the colored race to hold its own in competition with the whites, a truth which is being demonstrated on a much larger scale in the United States.

The following table shows the proportion which each sex formed of the white and colored population at each census showing data by sex from 1792 to 1907:

CENSUS.	WHITE. <sup>1</sup>		COLORED. <sup>2</sup>	
	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.
1792.....	53.6	46.4	61.4	38.4
1827.....	54.2	45.8	59.8	40.2
1841.....	54.3	45.7	60.6	39.4
1861.....	59.0	41.0	55.1	44.9
1877.....	58.5	41.5	50.9	49.1
1887.....	55.1	44.9	52.1	47.9
1899.....	54.1	45.9	47.0	53.0
1907.....	54.0	46.0	48.9	51.1

<sup>1</sup> Includes white and Chinese.

<sup>2</sup> Includes black and mixed.

The proportion of males among the whites, with whom the Chinese are included, increased up to 1861, probably because of extensive immigration, and since then it has decreased. Among the colored, the proportion was highest at the first census here quoted. A proportion almost as high was maintained until 1841, since which time the proportion has greatly declined. The percentage of males among the colored began to decrease with the cessation of the slave trade. While that was thriving the excess of males was much greater among the colored than among the whites. This suggests that the supply of colored labor was maintained mainly by importation, rather than by rearing slave children.

The following table shows the relative rates of increase of the white and colored elements of the population, the Chinese being included with the whites:

CENSUS PERIOD.	Interval, years.	PER CENT OF INCREASE.	
		White. <sup>1</sup>	Colored. <sup>2</sup>
1775 to 1792.....	17	59.3	57.9
1792 to 1817.....	25	67.6	165.3
1817 to 1827.....	10	20.9	24.9
1827 to 1841.....	14	34.5	49.8
1841 to 1861.....	20	89.7	2.3
1861 to 1877.....	16	29.0	19.4
1877 to 1887.....	10	7.8	8.8
1887 to 1899.....	12	3.2	4.4
1899 to 1907.....	8	34.9	20.5

<sup>1</sup>Includes white and Chinese.

<sup>2</sup>Includes black and mixed.

<sup>3</sup>Decrease.

The above figures for each race can not be compared with one another, because in most cases the intervals between the censuses differ, but they are presented for comparison of one race with the other. From 1792 to 1841, the colored increased much faster than the whites. During twenty-five years of that period, namely, from 1792 to 1817, the African slave trade flourished to the greatest degree. Although slave trading was officially abolished in 1820, the smuggling of slaves continued on a large scale down to 1841, as is suggested by the above figures.

While the ten-year war, from 1868 to 1878, apparently had little effect upon the whites, its effect upon the colored race was profound. The effect of the revolution of 1895 to 1898 shows very plainly on both races.

Since the actual abolition of the slave trade, the colored have not increased as rapidly as the whites, although there was one period, that from 1877 to 1887, in which their rate of growth was more rapid.

The white inhabitants, including those of native and those of foreign birth, numbered 1,428,176, and formed 69.7 per cent, or more than two-thirds, of the total population, in 1907. They increased 33.8 per cent between 1899 and 1907. The native born whites numbered 1,224,539, and formed 59.8 per cent of the total population in 1907. In 1899, this element formed 57.8 per cent of the total population, or 2 per cent less than the proportion for 1907. The native whites increased at the phenomenal rate of 34.5 per cent between 1899 and 1907. Among the native white inhabitants the numbers of the two sexes were nearly equal in 1907, females being slightly in excess; the proportions were 49.7 per cent for males, and 50.3 per cent for females.

The following table shows the proportion which the native whites bore to the total population in each province and in Habana city, in 1907 and in 1899:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT NATIVE WHITES FORMED OF TOTAL POPULATION.	
	1907	1899
Cuba.....	59.8	57.8
City of Habana.....	50.0	49.0
Oriente.....	50.9	51.2
Matanzas.....	54.0	50.7
Habana.....	58.7	57.4
Santa Clara.....	63.9	60.3
Pinar del Río.....	68.7	68.4
Camagüey.....	75.0	75.2

In every province native whites formed a majority of the population in 1907; in Pinar del Río more than two-thirds were native white and in Camagüey the proportion rose to three-fourths. The changes in the proportions since the preceding census were not marked except in the case of Matanzas. While four of the provinces showed increases in the proportion of native whites, the other two provinces, Camagüey and Oriente, showed decreases.

The following table shows for the native white population in 1907, the percentage of each sex, in each province, and in Habana city:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT OF NATIVE WHITE POPULATION.	
	Male.	Female.
Cuba.....	49.7	50.3
City of Habana.....	49.6	53.4
Habana.....	48.5	51.5
Matanzas.....	49.5	50.5
Oriente.....	49.6	50.4
Santa Clara.....	50.1	49.9
Camagüey.....	50.3	49.7
Pinar del Río.....	51.3	48.7

The colored inhabitants, including negroes, mixed, and Chinese, numbered 620,804, and formed 30.3 per cent, or a little less than one-third of the total population. In 1899, they formed 33.1 per cent. Thus the proportion of colored has diminished. The rate of increase of the colored between 1899 and 1907 was but 19.3 per cent, contrasting strongly with that of the native whites (34.5 per cent).

The following are the numbers and percentages of the elements of the colored population in 1907:

RACE.	COLORED POPULATION.			
	Number.		Per cent distribution.	
	1907	1899	1907	1899
Total.....	620,804	520,400	100.0	100.0
Negro.....	274,272	234,738	44.2	45.1
Mixed.....	334,695	270,805	53.9	52.0
Chinese.....	11,837	14,857	1.9	2.9

The following table shows the proportion of each sex in the negro and mixed population in each province and in Habana city:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT OF NEGRO AND MIXED POPULATION.	
	Male.	Female.
Cuba.....	47.9	52.1
City of Habana.....	42.1	57.9
Habana.....	44.7	55.3
Matanzas.....	47.3	52.7
Santa Clara.....	48.5	51.5
Oriente.....	48.9	51.1
Camagüey.....	49.7	50.3
Pinar del Río.....	50.1	49.9

From the earliest times for which we have statistical record there have been large numbers of free negroes on the island, and they existed there in varying numbers and proportions up to the time of emancipation. The following table shows the numbers and proportions of the free colored and slave population at each census from 1775 to 1877:

CENSUS.	FREE COLORED.		SLAVES.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
1775.....	30,847	41.0	44,333	59.0
1792.....	54,151	45.6	64,590	54.4
1817.....	115,691	36.7	199,292	63.3
1827.....	106,494	27.1	286,942	72.9
1841.....	152,838	25.9	436,495	74.1
1861.....	225,843	37.4	377,203	62.6
1877.....	272,478	55.7	199,094	44.3

With the exception of the census of 1827, the free colored increased numerically at each census as compared with the preceding census, and in 1877 they were nine times as numerous as in 1774. The slaves showed a rapid numerical increase up to 1841, and after that time there was a rapid reduction in numbers, a movement doubtless resulting from the abolition of the importation of slaves.

Classifying the population of the 19 largest cities and the rural population of Cuba by color, it appears that there is but slight disposition on the part of the colored toward the cities. The proportion of this element in the cities was 31.9 per cent; in the country, 29.6 per cent.

The following table shows the proportions of white and colored in the cities and rural parts of each province:

PROVINCE.	PER CENT OF POPULATION.			
	Cities having at least 8,000 inhabitants.		Rural districts.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Cuba.....	68.1	31.9	70.4	29.6
Camagüey.....	73.8	26.2	84.3	15.7
Habana.....	74.0	26.0	80.8	19.2
Matanzas.....	63.3	36.7	61.4	38.6
Oriente.....	46.3	53.7	59.0	41.0
Pinar del Río.....	67.0	33.0	76.5	24.5
Santa Clara.....	66.0	34.0	74.2	25.8

In every province except Matanzas the proportion of colored in the cities was greater than the proportion in the country districts. In Oriente and Camagüey it was much greater.

The following table presents the proportion of white and colored to the total population in each of the larger cities:

CITY HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS.	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.	
	White.	Colored.
Total.....	68.1	31.9
Calbarián.....	80.7	19.3
San Antonio de los Baños.....	70.4	29.6
Habana.....	74.5	25.5
Camagüey.....	73.8	26.2
Sancti-Spiritus.....	72.0	28.0
Marianao.....	70.1	29.9
Guanabacoa.....	70.0	30.0
Matanzas.....	67.5	32.5
Pinar del Río.....	67.0	33.0
Santa Clara.....	66.9	33.1
Cárdenas.....	65.2	34.8
Cienfuegos.....	64.5	35.5
Sagua la Grande.....	64.0	36.0
Güines.....	62.8	37.2
Manzanillo.....	61.2	38.8
Trinidad.....	50.5	49.5
Santiago de Cuba.....	43.8	56.2
Jovellanos.....	42.0	58.0
Guantánamo.....	39.4	60.6

The number of persons born in Cuba was 1,820,239, or 88.8 per cent of the total population. In the 8 years between 1899 and 1907, the native population increased 30 per cent, a rate about equal to the corresponding rate for the total population. The following table gives for each province and for the city of Habana the rate of increase of the native population in 1907 as compared with 1899:



PROVINCE OR CITY.	Per cent of increase of native population, 1899 to 1907.
Cuba.....	30.0
Matanzas.....	21.2
City of Habana.....	23.7
Habana.....	25.2
Santa Clara.....	29.7
Camagüey.....	32.0
Oriente.....	35.4
Pinar del Río.....	39.4

The wide variations in the above rates are probably due in great part to interprovincial migration.

The following table gives the proportions which the native and the foreign born population bore to the total population in each province and in the city of Habana in 1907:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.	
	Native.	Foreign born.
Cuba.....	88.8	11.2
City of Habana.....	74.4	25.6
Habana.....	81.2	18.8
Santa Clara.....	89.9	10.1
Matanzas.....	90.2	9.8
Camagüey.....	92.6	7.4
Oriente.....	92.8	7.2
Pinar del Río.....	93.0	7.0

The city and province of Habana had the smallest proportions of native inhabitants, and the two provinces at the ends of the island the largest proportions.

The total number of foreign born was 228,741, which was 11.2 per cent of the total population. The number in 1899 was 172,535 and the proportion 11.0 per cent. The numerical increase was 55,942 and the percentage of increase 32.4—a little greater than that of the native population. The excess of arrivals over departures from Cuban ports, or the net immigration, as shown in the chapter on immigration, was during these 8 years approximately 75,000. This difference of about 19,000 measures the losses of this element from death. It indicates a death rate of about 10 per thousand per year—a very probable rate for persons of the average age of the foreign born.

Of the whole number of foreign born, 11,217 were Chinese and 13,887 were negroes and mixed bloods, leaving 203,637 whites. Of the 13,887

colored, 7,948 were born in Africa, and are doubtless the remnant of the product of the slave trade. In 1899, these numbered 12,953, the decrease in the 8 years being 5,005, caused mainly, if not entirely, by death.

The Chinese also have decreased, the number in 1907 being over 3,000 less than the number in 1899.

Far the most numerous among the foreign born were the natives of Spain, who numbered 185,393 in 1907, as compared with 129,240 in 1899. They formed 81.1 per cent of the foreign born, a much larger proportion than in 1899, when the percentage was 74.9. Those born in the United States numbered 6,713, or about 3 per cent only. The number was slightly more than in 1899, when the total was 6,444. No other country contributed as much as 2 per cent of the foreign element. The other West Indies, including Porto Rico, Cuba's nearest neighbors, both in distance and blood, contributed only 3.2 per cent and all Spanish America together only 3.8 per cent.

The following table gives the number and percentage of foreign born from each of the leading countries:

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	FOREIGN BORN POPULATION.	
	Number.	Per cent.
Spain.....	185,393	81.1
China.....	11,217	4.9
Africa.....	7,048	3.5
United States.....	6,713	2.9
West Indies, excluding Porto Rico.....	4,280	1.9
Porto Rico.....	2,018	1.3
France.....	1,470	0.6
Central and South America.....	1,442	0.6
United Kingdom.....	1,252	0.6
Mexico.....	1,187	0.5

Classified by sex, the foreign whites were composed of 80 per cent males and 20 per cent females. This great disproportion of males among the foreign born explains the fact that in the whole population males were considerably in excess of females.

The following table shows the proportion of each sex among the foreign born inhabitants of each province and of Habana city:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT OF FOREIGN WHITE POPULATION.	
	Male.	Female.
Cuba.....	80.0	20.0
City of Habana.....	75.2	24.8
Habana.....	76.0	23.4
Matanzas.....	78.8	21.2
Oriente.....	82.0	17.4
Santa Clara.....	83.4	16.6
Camagüey.....	83.6	16.4
Pinar del Río.....	87.8	12.2

The distribution of the foreign born between city and country is much the same in Cuba as in the United States. Foreigners congregate in the cities rather than in the country, and among the cities, they choose the larger rather than the smaller. Of the population of Habana city more than one-fourth were of foreign birth, while the average for the other cities of over 8,000 inhabitants was but about one-tenth. Of the total foreign born of Cuba, 228,741, no fewer than 76,167, or a little less than one-third, were found in Habana.

The following are the percentages which the foreign born in each city of over 8,000 inhabitants bore to the total population of the city:

CITY HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS.	Population.	Per cent foreign born form of total population.
Total.....	619,835	17.7
Habana.....	297,159	25.6
Marianao.....	9,332	19.6
Guantánamo.....	14,559	17.3
Santiago de Cuba.....	45,470	13.6
Pinar del Río.....	10,634	13.0
Cienfuegos.....	30,100	12.2
Sagua la Grande.....	12,393	12.2
Caibarién.....	8,333	12.0
Cárdenas.....	24,280	11.7
Jovellanos.....	9,246	10.1
Matanzas.....	36,009	9.8
Guanabacoa.....	14,368	9.1
Carnagüey.....	29,616	8.4
Güines.....	8,053	7.9
Santa Clara.....	16,702	7.9
San Antonio de los Baños.....	9,125	7.0
Manzanillo.....	15,819	6.9
Sancti-Spiritus.....	17,440	4.2
Trinidad.....	11,197	2.9

Of the population of these 19 cities, taken collectively, the foreign born constituted 17.7 per cent, while in the rural parts of Cuba the foreign element formed only 8.3 per cent of the total, being relatively less than one-half as numerous. In the cities other than Habana, the foreign element was but little stronger than in the rural districts, the proportions being 10.5 per cent and 8.3 per cent, respectively.

The natives of Spain, who formed, as noted above, by far the most numerous element of the foreign born, were distributed in proportions similar to those of the total foreign born population—a little less than one-half of them were found in the cities, where they formed 14.8 per cent of the population, and a little more than one-half in the country, where they formed 6.6 per cent of the population. Of the total number in Cuba, 36 per cent were found in the city of Habana.

The following table shows, for the principal countries of birth, the proportions of each sex in the total population and in the white and colored populations:

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	PER CENT OF TOTAL.					
	All classes.		White.		Colored. <sup>1</sup>	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
America:						
Cuba.....	49.0	51.0	49.7	50.3	47.6	52.4
Porto Rico.....	64.3	35.7	64.3	35.7	64.2	35.8
Other West Indies.....	61.4	38.6	52.8	47.2	64.3	35.7
Mexico.....	42.5	57.5	42.1	57.9	40.2	59.8
Central and South America.....	54.5	45.5	53.4	46.6	65.7	34.3
United States.....	59.5	40.5	57.7	42.3	75.5	24.5
Europe:						
Spain.....	81.9	18.1	81.9	18.1	73.5	26.5
France.....	64.4	35.6	64.7	35.3	59.4	40.6
United Kingdom.....	63.5	36.5	64.4	35.6	61.5	38.5
Other Europe.....	78.7	21.3	79.1	20.9	64.0	36.0
Asia:						
China.....	99.5	0.5	93.5	6.5	99.6	0.4
Africa.....	60.5	39.5	74.1	25.9	60.4	39.6

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

While among the natives of Cuba females were in excess, for every other country of birth, except Mexico, males outnumbered females in the proportion of nearly 2 to 1. The natives of Spain, however, who far outnumbered all other foreign born, were composed of more than 4 males to 1 female. Practically all of the natives of China were males. It is curious and significant that the sex distribution of those born in Africa was practically the same as that of the colored element of the population prior to 1841, when the slave trade was active.

Among the whites born in Cuba, the two sexes were almost equally represented, females being only slightly in excess. Among the whites born in other countries, the same conditions respecting sex obtained as with the total population.

Among the colored born in Cuba, females were greatly in excess of males. For the colored Cuban inhabitants who were born in the United States or in Spain, the proportion was about 3 males to 1 female.

The following table shows for each province and municipality in 1907, the percentages of the population, classified by sex, color, and general nativity. The figures for cities, which are shown in italics, are included in the totals for the provinces or municipalities in which the cities are located.

## SEX AND NATIVITY.

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PROVINCE, MUNICIPALITY, OR CITY.	Total popu- lation.	PER CENT OF TOTAL.				
		Male.	Female.	Native white.	Foreign white.	Colored. <sup>1</sup>
CUBA.						
Total.....	2,048,980	52.5	47.5	59.8	9.9	30.3
Camagüey.....	118,209	52.5	47.5	75.0	6.7	18.3
Habana.....	538,010	52.9	47.1	58.7	17.9	23.4
Matanzas.....	239,812	51.5	48.5	54.6	7.4	38.0
Oriente.....	455,086	51.4	48.6	50.9	6.0	43.1
Pinar del Río.....	240,372	53.5	46.5	68.7	6.4	24.9
Santa Clara.....	457,431	52.9	47.1	63.9	8.6	27.5
CAMAGÜEY.						
The province.....	118,209	52.5	47.5	75.0	6.7	18.3
Camagüey.....	66,400	50.5	49.5	75.1	5.9	19.0
City of Camagüey.....	29,616	45.8	54.2	66.2	7.6	26.2
Ciego de Avila.....	17,741	57.2	42.8	72.6	11.5	15.9
Morón.....	13,898	52.3	47.7	86.6	3.4	10.0
Nuevitas.....	10,620	55.2	44.8	73.2	9.7	17.1
Santa Cruz del Sur.....	9,550	55.0	45.0	63.1	5.0	31.9
HABANA.						
The province.....	538,010	52.9	47.1	58.7	17.9	23.4
Agüicate.....	7,305	52.8	47.2	60.7	7.7	31.6
Alquízar.....	10,561	54.5	45.5	67.2	10.2	22.6
Batabanó.....	15,434	56.5	43.5	66.8	12.7	20.5
Bauta.....	13,430	54.0	46.0	72.6	9.6	17.8
Bayamo.....	16,655	51.5	48.5	80.5	7.0	12.5
Bejucal.....	24,968	49.6	50.4	69.5	8.2	22.3
Guanabacoa.....	14,368	47.1	52.9	61.5	8.5	30.0
City of Guanabacoa.....	32,216	53.0	47.0	66.1	7.6	28.4
Guines.....	3,053	48.4	51.6	65.9	6.9	37.2
City of Guines.....	13,701	53.7	46.3	67.7	10.9	21.4
Guira de Melena.....	302,526	53.0	47.0	50.2	24.5	25.3
Habana.....	297,159	52.9	47.1	50.0	24.5	25.6
City of Habana.....	3,276	56.0	44.0	66.8	22.9	10.3
Isla de Pinos.....	12,067	54.2	45.8	72.9	6.0	21.1
Jaruco.....	7,111	51.0	49.0	73.5	5.8	20.7
Madruga.....	18,156	53.3	46.7	63.1	15.4	21.5
Marianao.....	9,332	51.7	48.3	52.5	17.6	29.9
City of Marianao.....	12,196	53.4	46.6	58.0	7.8	34.2
Nueva Paz.....	20,447	52.1	47.9	79.0	8.5	12.5
San Antonio de los Baños.....	9,125	48.4	51.6	72.9	6.5	20.6
City of San Antonio de los Baños.....	11,988	52.6	47.4	76.7	6.4	16.9
Baños.....	3,915	51.9	48.1	74.2	7.3	18.5
San José de las Lajas.....	13,058	52.0	48.0	68.0	11.1	20.9
Santa María del Rosario.....						
Santiago de las Vegas.....						
MATANZAS.						
The province.....	239,812	51.5	48.5	54.6	7.4	38.0
Alacranes.....	15,838	52.9	47.1	62.7	6.2	31.1
Bolondrón.....	12,377	53.5	46.5	49.4	8.9	41.7
Cárdenas.....	28,576	49.1	50.9	58.2	9.3	32.5
City of Cárdenas.....	24,290	47.9	52.1	55.5	9.7	34.3
Colón.....	52,006	53.2	46.8	43.1	6.4	45.5
Jagüey Grande.....	10,260	53.2	46.8	67.7	7.9	24.4
Jovellanos.....	17,024	52.4	47.6	41.6	7.1	51.3
City of Jovellanos.....	9,246	51.6	48.4	34.9	7.1	58.0
Martí.....	15,104	53.0	47.0	48.0	4.3	47.7
Matanzas.....	64,385	49.5	50.5	62.0	8.1	29.3
City of Matanzas.....	39,009	46.1	53.9	58.6	8.9	32.5
Pedro Betancourt.....	13,044	52.9	47.1	46.6	6.4	47.0
Unión de Reyes.....	11,202	51.4	48.6	49.1	8.1	42.8

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

PROVINCE, MUNICIPALITY, OR CITY.	Total popu- lation.	PER CENT OF TOTAL.				
		Male.	Female.	Native white.	Foreign white.	Colored. <sup>1</sup>
ORIENTE.						
The province.....	455,086	51.4	48.6	50.9	6.0	43.1
Alto Songo.....	20,553	51.9	48.1	24.9	3.3	71.8
Baracoa.....	27,852	50.3	49.7	43.6	2.1	54.3
Bayamo.....	26,511	49.0	51.0	56.4	1.3	42.3
Caney.....	16,215	56.9	43.1	29.3	17.6	53.1
Cobre.....	14,715	51.8	48.2	19.8	6.0	74.2
Gibara.....	39,343	50.9	49.1	75.6	5.4	19.0
Guantánamo.....	43,300	54.0	46.0	23.0	9.5	67.5
City of Guantánamo.....	14,559	49.2	50.8	26.7	12.7	60.6
Holguín.....	50,224	50.9	49.1	83.6	3.8	12.6
Jiguani.....	13,325	48.8	51.2	83.4	0.7	15.9
Manzanillo.....	54,900	49.9	50.1	56.9	3.7	39.4
City of Manzanillo.....	16,319	45.6	54.4	54.9	6.3	38.8
Mayarí.....	17,628	60.8	39.2	51.6	13.5	34.9
Palma Soriano.....	20,235	52.8	47.2	41.1	4.3	54.6
Puerto Padre.....	34,061	51.4	48.6	71.4	4.0	24.6
Sagua de Tanamo.....	8,398	53.4	46.6	56.2	2.7	41.1
San Luis.....	14,212	51.6	48.4	24.1	7.0	68.9
Santiago de Cuba.....	53,614	47.7	52.3	33.2	11.2	55.6
City of Santiago de Cuba.....	45,470	47.4	52.6	32.1	11.2	66.7
PINAR DEL RÍO.						
The province.....	240,372	53.5	46.5	68.7	6.4	24.9
Artemisa.....	14,719	54.3	45.7	66.9	6.8	26.3
Cabañas.....	11,552	52.0	48.0	50.5	4.2	45.3
Consolación del Norte.....	11,471	52.3	47.7	73.5	4.0	22.5
Consolación del Sur.....	28,819	52.7	47.3	66.2	3.8	30.0
Guanaajay.....	15,336	51.0	49.0	64.9	6.1	29.0
Guane.....	29,236	56.4	43.6	73.2	9.3	17.0
Mantua.....	11,041	53.2	46.8	81.6	4.1	14.3
Pinar del Río.....	50,071	53.3	46.7	67.9	7.7	24.4
City of Pinar del Río.....	10,634	49.0	51.0	65.4	11.6	33.0
San Cristóbal.....	20,388	53.5	46.5	65.4	5.5	29.1
San Juan y Martínez.....	19,807	54.1	45.9	70.5	7.8	21.7
San Luis.....	11,092	53.9	46.1	69.6	6.5	23.9
Vinales.....	16,840	52.7	47.3	74.0	5.7	20.3
SANTA CLARA.						
The province.....	457,431	52.9	47.1	63.9	8.6	27.5
Caibarién.....	10,053	51.4	48.6	69.1	11.0	19.9
City of Caibarién.....	8,353	50.5	49.5	69.5	11.2	19.3
Calabazar.....	16,979	55.5	44.5	61.4	7.3	31.3
Camajuaní.....	14,583	54.9	45.1	61.2	18.0	19.9
Cienfuegos.....	70,416	53.3	46.7	57.9	10.9	31.2
City of Cienfuegos.....	30,100	48.1	51.9	63.6	10.9	35.5
Cruces.....	10,239	53.8	46.2	52.2	10.2	37.6
Esperanza.....	18,183	52.9	47.1	76.1	2.9	21.0
Palma.....	15,750	54.9	45.1	60.5	9.9	29.6
Placetas.....	16,682	54.5	45.5	63.5	12.4	24.1
Quemado de Güines.....	11,309	52.9	47.1	71.2	5.6	23.2
Rancho Veloz.....	14,616	52.0	48.0	57.8	4.4	37.8
Ranchuelo.....	12,537	52.0	48.0	66.5	4.2	28.3
Rodas.....	22,083	55.0	45.0	61.5	8.7	29.8
Sagua la Grande.....	26,937	51.0	49.0	57.5	8.9	33.6
City of Sagua la Grande.....	12,393	48.2	51.8	64.7	9.3	39.0
San Antonio de las Vueltas.....	16,861	55.4	44.6	73.8	10.2	11.0
Sancti-Spiritus.....	36,572	50.8	49.2	73.4	7.8	18.8
City of Sancti-Spiritus.....	17,440	45.3	54.7	62.5	3.6	23.0
San Juan de los Remedios.....	21,573	52.3	47.7	63.4	10.8	25.8
Santa Clara.....	46,820	52.6	47.4	68.7	7.0	23.7
City of Santa Clara.....	16,702	47.5	52.5	59.8	7.1	33.1
Santa Isabel de las Lajas.....	11,407	54.6	45.4	56.2	5.9	37.9
Santo Domingo.....	20,776	53.2	46.8	67.4	5.1	27.5
Trinidad.....	29,548	48.5	51.5	59.7	2.7	37.6
City of Trinidad.....	11,197	41.7	58.3	43.1	2.4	49.6
Yaguajay.....	13,707	57.4	42.6	59.5	15.7	24.8

<sup>1</sup>Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

Of the 82 municipalities, 8 only had an excess of females, while of the 74 in which males predominated, there were 12 in which that sex had 55 per cent or more. Classifying the municipalities in accordance with their percentage of foreign whites, it appears that 18 contained less than 5 per cent; 45, or more than half, had between 5 and 10 per cent; 17 had at least 10 but less than 20 per cent; while 2 municipalities only, both of them in Habana province, had over 20 per cent.

As to proportion of colored, there was but 1 municipality which contained only 10 per cent; 49 contained more than 10 and less than 30 per cent and 23 had between 30 and 50 per cent; while in 9 more than half the population were colored.

## AGE, SEX, COLOR, AND NATIVITY.

Probably the best summary of the age of a people or of an element of the population is the mean age—which is the figure that would be obtained if the ages of all the people were added together and the sum total divided by the number of people. Since it was impracticable to obtain the mean in this way, a shorter method has been followed. The number of inhabitants is given in the case of those under one year of age and of those in each year from 1 to 5. At greater ages the number is given in age groups of 5 years each, from 5 to 9, 10 to 14, etc. The number of persons of each year of age up to and including 4 years was multiplied by the actual number of years of age. The average age for those from 5 to 9 years of age is 7 years; consequently the number of children reported for those years was multiplied by 7. Similarly, the number in the next age group, from 10 to 14 years, was multiplied by 12, and so on. These products were added together and the sum was divided by the total population of Cuba.

According to this method, the average age of the people of Cuba was 23.4 years. This is exactly one year less than the average in 1899; the difference is due, as will be shown further on, to the enormous increase in the number of young children. The average age in 1907 was slightly less than that of the people of the Philippine Islands in 1903 (23.9 years), and decidedly less than that of the people of the United States in 1900 (26.3 years).

The following table shows for 1907 and 1899 the average ages of the inhabitants of Cuba, classified by sex and by color and nativity:

SEX OR COLOR AND NATIVITY.	AVERAGE AGE.	
	1907	1899
Total.....	23.4	24.4
Males.....	23.9	24.8
Females.....	22.9	23.8
Native whites.....	21.0	21.7
Foreign born whites.....	33.5	35.1
Colored.....	24.7	26.1

The change in the average age of foreign born whites is probably significant only of a change in the average age of the immigrants. The average age of the colored people of the United States in 1900 was 23.2 years.

The average ages of the people of each province and of Habana city were as follows in 1907:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	Average age.
Cuba .....	23.4
City of Habana .....	25.3
Habana .....	25.0
Matanzas .....	24.9
Camaguey .....	24.3
Santa Clara .....	23.3
Oriente .....	22.0
Pinar del Rio .....	21.1

The reasons for these differences will be clearly developed in the discussion which follows.

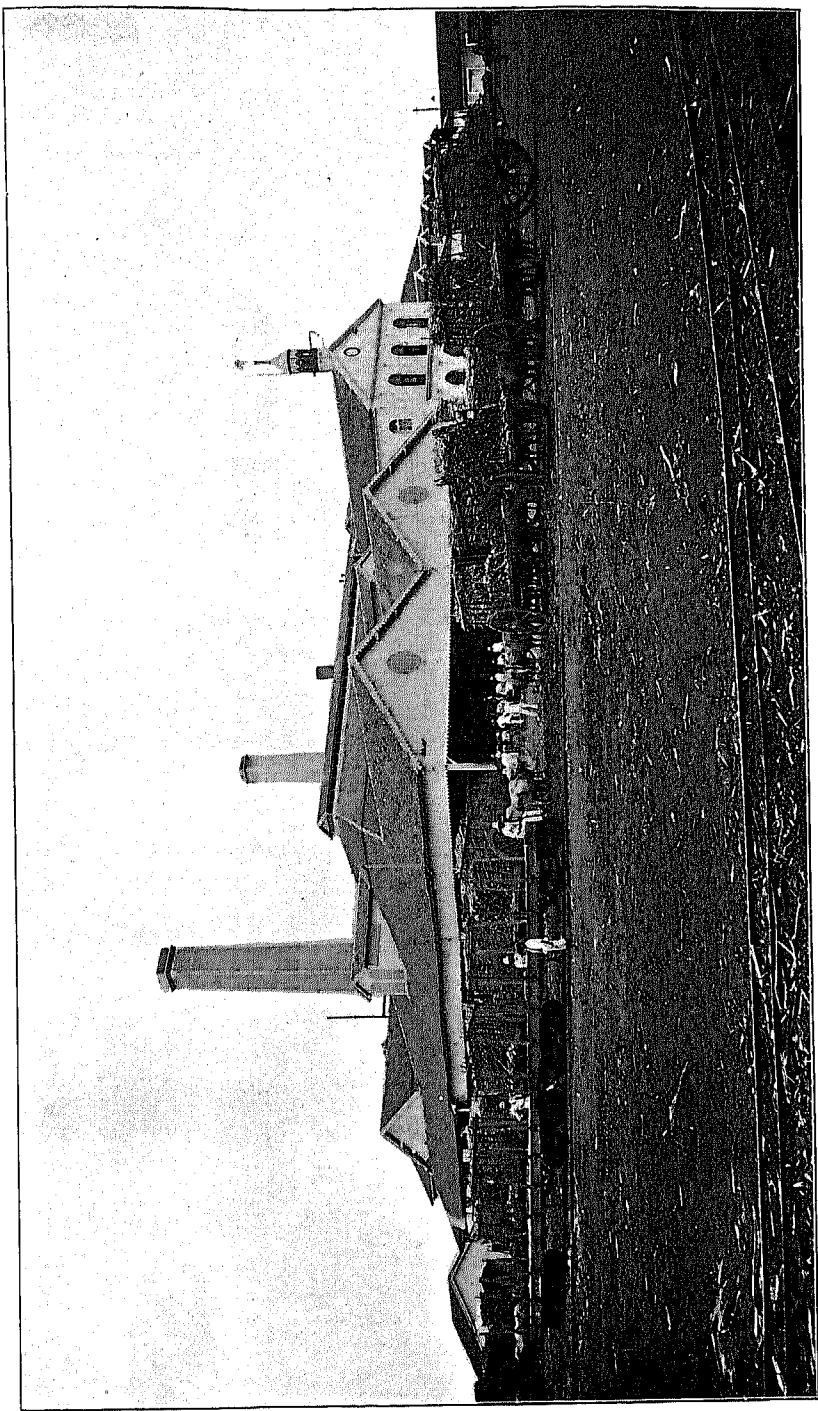
The following table presents the percentages which the number of persons of different age groups bore to the total population in 1907, with similar figures for Cuba for 1899, Porto Rico for the same year, and the United States and Spain for 1900:

AGE.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.				
	Cuba.		Porto Rico, 1899.	United States, 1900.	Spain, 1900.
	1907	1899			
Under 1 year .....	3.2	1.5	2.8	2.6	2.1
Under 5 years .....	16.8	8.3	15.8	12.1	11.6
5 to 9 years .....	11.0	14.4	15.1	11.7	11.4
10 to 14 years .....	8.8	14.0	13.0	10.7	10.5
15 to 19 years .....	11.5	11.3	9.8	9.9	8.4
20 to 24 years .....	11.4	9.7	9.3	9.7	8.1
25 to 29 years .....	9.0	8.7	8.8	8.6	7.6
30 to 34 years .....	6.6	7.6	6.8	7.3	6.9
35 to 39 years .....	5.8	6.3	5.0	6.5	6.1
40 to 44 years .....	5.3	5.4	4.6	5.0	6.2
45 to 49 years .....	3.9	3.8	2.8	4.5	5.1
50 to 54 years .....	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.9	5.2
55 to 59 years .....	1.9	2.2	1.6	2.9	3.8
60 to 64 years .....	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.4	3.7
65 to 69 years .....	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.7	2.1
70 to 74 years .....	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.7
75 to 79 years .....	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.8
80 to 84 years .....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6
85 to 89 years .....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
90 to 94 years .....	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>1</sup> )	0.1

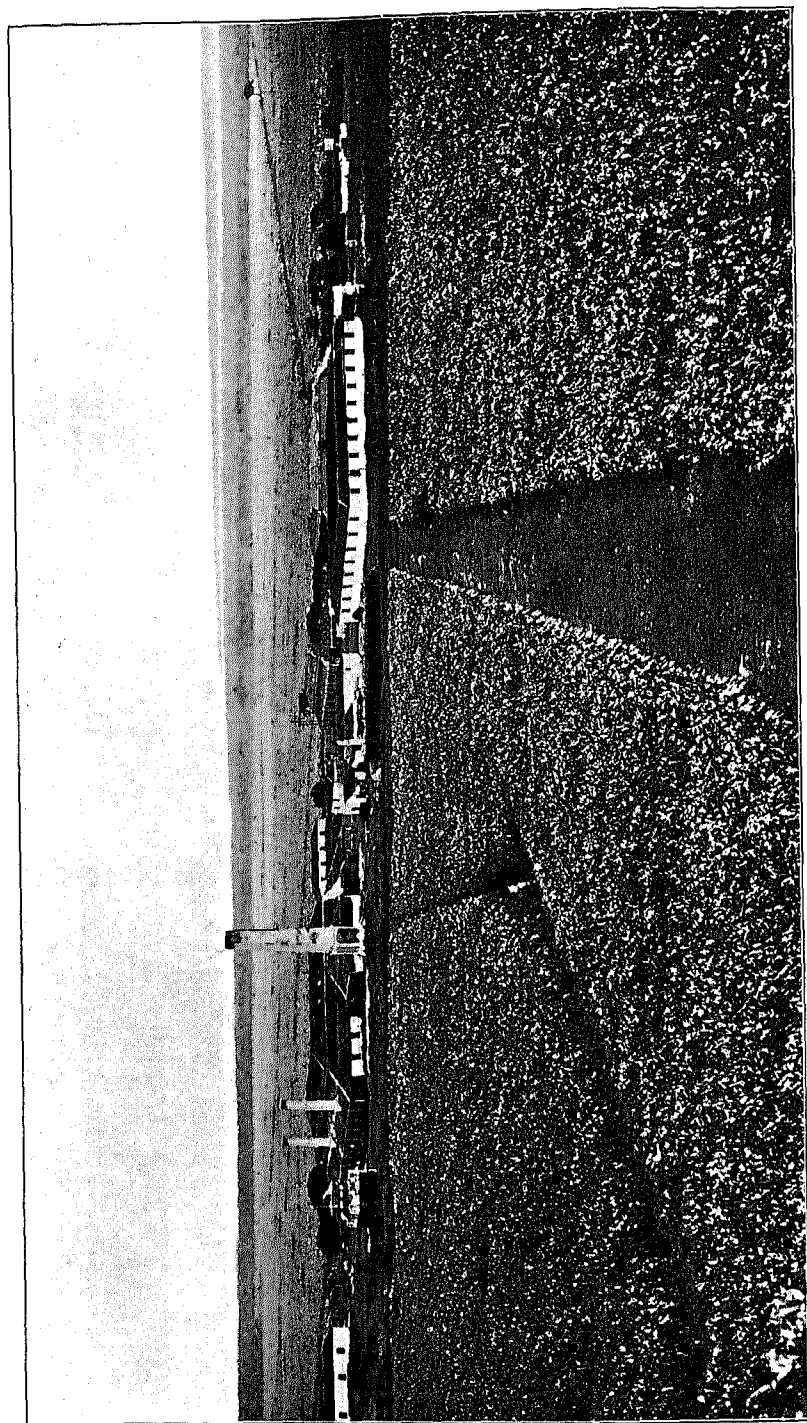
<sup>1</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The following table presents percentages showing the proportion of inhabitants in each age group in the case of the native whites, foreign whites, and colored in Cuba in 1907 and the colored in the United States in 1900:





CENTRAL CONCHITA, MATANZAS.



CENTRAL AND CANE FIELD, SANTA CLARA.

AGE.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.			
	Cuba, 1907.			Colored in United States, 1900.
	Native white.	Foreign white.	Colored. <sup>1</sup>	
Under 1 year.....	3.9	0.1	2.8	2.8
Under 5 years.....	19.9	1.3	15.4	13.7
5 to 9 years.....	12.2	1.9	11.4	13.6
10 to 14 years.....	9.8	2.3	9.1	12.3
15 to 19 years.....	11.9	8.6	11.7	11.1
20 to 24 years.....	11.3	14.4	10.7	11.0
25 to 29 years.....	8.4	15.5	8.1	8.4
30 to 34 years.....	5.8	14.0	5.7	6.1
35 to 39 years.....	5.1	10.9	5.4	5.5
40 to 44 years.....	4.6	9.5	5.2	4.3
45 to 49 years.....	3.5	6.8	3.8	3.8
50 to 54 years.....	2.8	5.6	3.9	3.3
55 to 59 years.....	1.6	3.3	2.2	2.1
60 to 64 years.....	1.4	2.7	3.0	1.9
65 to 69 years.....	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.1
70 to 74 years.....	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.8
75 to 79 years.....	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4
80 to 84 years.....	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3
85 to 89 years.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
90 to 94 years.....			0.2	0.1
95 to 99 years.....			0.1	( <sup>2</sup> )
100 years and over.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )

<sup>1</sup>Includes black, mixed, and yellow.<sup>2</sup>Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The following table presents percentages showing the proportion of males and females in the total population and among the native whites, the foreign whites, and the colored:

AGE.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.							
	All classes.		Native white.		Foreign white.		Colored. <sup>1</sup>	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 year.....	3.0	3.3	3.9	3.8	( <sup>2</sup> )	0.3	2.9	2.7
Under 5 years.....	16.1	17.4	20.4	19.4	0.9	3.5	15.9	15.0
5 to 9 years.....	10.6	11.4	12.5	11.9	1.3	4.6	11.7	11.2
10 to 14 years.....	8.6	9.0	10.1	9.5	1.8	4.3	9.4	8.8
15 to 19 years.....	10.9	12.2	11.3	12.5	9.0	6.8	10.9	12.3
20 to 24 years.....	11.6	11.2	11.2	11.3	15.0	12.0	10.7	10.7
25 to 29 years.....	9.3	8.7	8.3	8.6	15.7	14.4	7.9	8.2
30 to 34 years.....	7.0	6.2	5.8	5.9	14.3	12.8	5.4	5.9
35 to 39 years.....	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.1	11.2	10.0	5.0	5.7
40 to 44 years.....	5.6	4.9	4.8	4.5	9.8	8.3	5.0	5.5
45 to 49 years.....	4.2	3.6	3.6	3.3	7.0	5.8	3.7	3.9
50 to 54 years.....	3.5	3.4	2.8	2.9	5.5	5.9	3.5	4.0
55 to 59 years.....	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.6	3.2	3.5	3.2	2.7
60 to 64 years.....	2.0	2.1	1.2	1.6	2.5	3.5	1.4	1.0
65 to 69 years.....	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.3
70 to 74 years.....	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.5
75 to 79 years.....	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.6
80 to 84 years.....	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2
85 to 89 years.....	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1		0.2	0.2
90 to 94 years.....	0.1						0.1	0.1
95 to 99 years.....							0.1	0.1
100 years and over.....							0.1	0.1
Unknown.....					0.1			

<sup>1</sup>Includes black, mixed, and yellow.<sup>2</sup>Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The children less than 1 year of age in Cuba in 1907 formed 3.2 per cent of the total population. In 1899, the proportion was less than half as large, being only 1.5 per cent. This small proportion was, as is well understood, the result of the war and the accompanying reconcentration. In the United States in 1900, the proportion at this age was 2.6 per cent; in Porto Rico in 1899, 2.8 per cent; and in the Philippine Islands in 1903, 2.4 per cent. Thus it will be seen that the proportion at this age in Cuba was very large, though not surprisingly large, when one reflects that the country had only recently emerged from an exhausting and deadly war and entered into a period of great prosperity. The proportion of males under 1 year of age to all males was 3.0 per cent, and the corresponding proportion for females was 3.3 per cent. Among the native whites the proportions were greater, being no less than 3.9 per cent for the total of that element and 3.9 and 3.8, respectively, for the males and females. Among the foreign born whites, the proportions were very small.

Among the colored, the proportion under 1 year of age was 2.8 per cent, those of males and females being, respectively, 2.9 and 2.7 per cent. These, it will be noted, are decidedly smaller than those of the native whites. This fact accords with the smaller rate of increase of the colored. The proportion of colored children under 1 year of age in the United States in 1900 was the same as the proportion in Cuba in 1907.

There are great differences among the different provinces and the city of Habana in the proportion of children as shown in the following table, which gives the percentages for children under 1 year of age, under 5 years, and under 10 years:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.		
	Under 1 year of age.	Under 5 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.
Cuba .....	3.2	16.8	27.8
Camagüey .....	3.1	15.8	27.2
Habana .....	2.6	13.9	23.2
City of Habana .....	2.1	10.7	18.9
Matanzas .....	2.9	16.0	25.9
Oriente .....	3.7	18.6	31.0
Pinar del Río .....	3.6	19.6	33.0
Santa Clara .....	3.2	17.5	28.2

The two provinces having the largest rates of increase in population had the greatest proportions of children under 1 year of age. Habana had the lowest proportion among the provinces, a position into which she was forced by Habana city, where there is a large proportion of adult foreign born. In the province, excluding the city, the proportion was 3.2 per cent. If the foreign born be excluded from the city of Habana, the proportion would rise to 2.7 per cent. This proportion is still small, but not less than that ordinarily found in large cities.

The highest proportion was in Pinar del Río, which had the highest rate of increase. The lowest, as before, was in Habana and for the same reason.

The children under 5 years of age in Cuba in 1907 formed 16.8 per cent of the total population. In 1899 they formed only 8.3 per cent, or less than one-half as much. The proportion in 1907 was very large, when compared with that of any other people for whom we have statistics. All in this age group were born since the revolution. In the United States in 1900 the corresponding group formed but 12.1 per cent of the total; in Porto Rico in 1899, 15.8 per cent; and in the Philippine Islands in 1903, 15.1 per cent.

The proportion of children under 5 years of age among the native whites in Cuba in 1907 was 19.9 per cent, that of the males being 20.4 per cent and that of females, 19.4 per cent. The proportion among the foreign whites was 1.3 per cent and among the colored, 15.4 per cent.

In Cuba, in 1907, the children under 10 years of age formed 27.8 per cent of the total population. Here again the proportion is large. In 1899, it was but 22.7 per cent. In Porto Rico in the same year, however, this rate was exceeded, the proportion there being 30.9 per cent. In the United States, in 1900, it was 23.8 per cent and in the Philippine Islands in 1903, 28.8 per cent, or a little more than in Cuba in 1907. The proportion of the native whites at this age was 32.1 per cent, which is larger than any other figures here quoted; that of the foreign born was 3.2 per cent and that of the colored, 26.8 per cent, the latter proportion being nearly as large as the figure for the total population.

Among the provinces there were differences in the proportion of children under 10 years of age, but they were not so great as those for the two younger periods.

Here the two provinces which increased most rapidly in population had the highest proportions of children under 10 years of age and, as before, Habana had the smallest proportion of any province, and Habana city the least of all.

During the revolution the children suffered the most severely, especially because of reconcentration. Not only were a large proportion of the living destroyed, but the birth rate was greatly reduced, owing to the absence of husbands and a reduction in the number of marriages. The children who survived were in 1907 at least 8 years of age, and we should expect to find small proportions for the children above that age. An idea of the losses can be obtained by comparing the proportions in Cuba in 1907 with the corresponding figures for Porto Rico in 1899, which represent a people in a normal condition:

AGE.	PER CENT OF TOTAL.		
	Cuba, 1907.	Porto Rico, 1899.	Difference.
5 to 9 years.....	11.0	15.1	4.1
10 to 14 years.....	8.8	13.0	4.2

Aside from the above noted differences the figures for Cuba and Porto Rico show only minor and not significant differences. Comparison with the United States column shows that in Cuba the proportions were larger in childhood and early manhood, and smaller in more advanced ages. For age groups over 30 years the percentages were smaller in every case, and the totals were 31.5 for Cuba and 37.3 for the United States. With the exception of the group 50 to 54 years, at all ages above 35, percentages for Cuba were equal to or larger than those of Porto Rico, and the totals were 24.9 for Cuba and 21.4 for Porto Rico.

In the distribution of the population by age, the three elements, native white, foreign white, and colored differed widely from one another, and especially did the foreign whites differ from the others. The chief difference between the native whites and the colored is in the fact that in the latter the proportions of the young were smaller and those of the more advanced ages were larger. Up to 35 years, the proportions of native whites were in all cases the greater, and the total percentage below that age was 79.3 per cent as compared with 72.1 per cent for the colored.

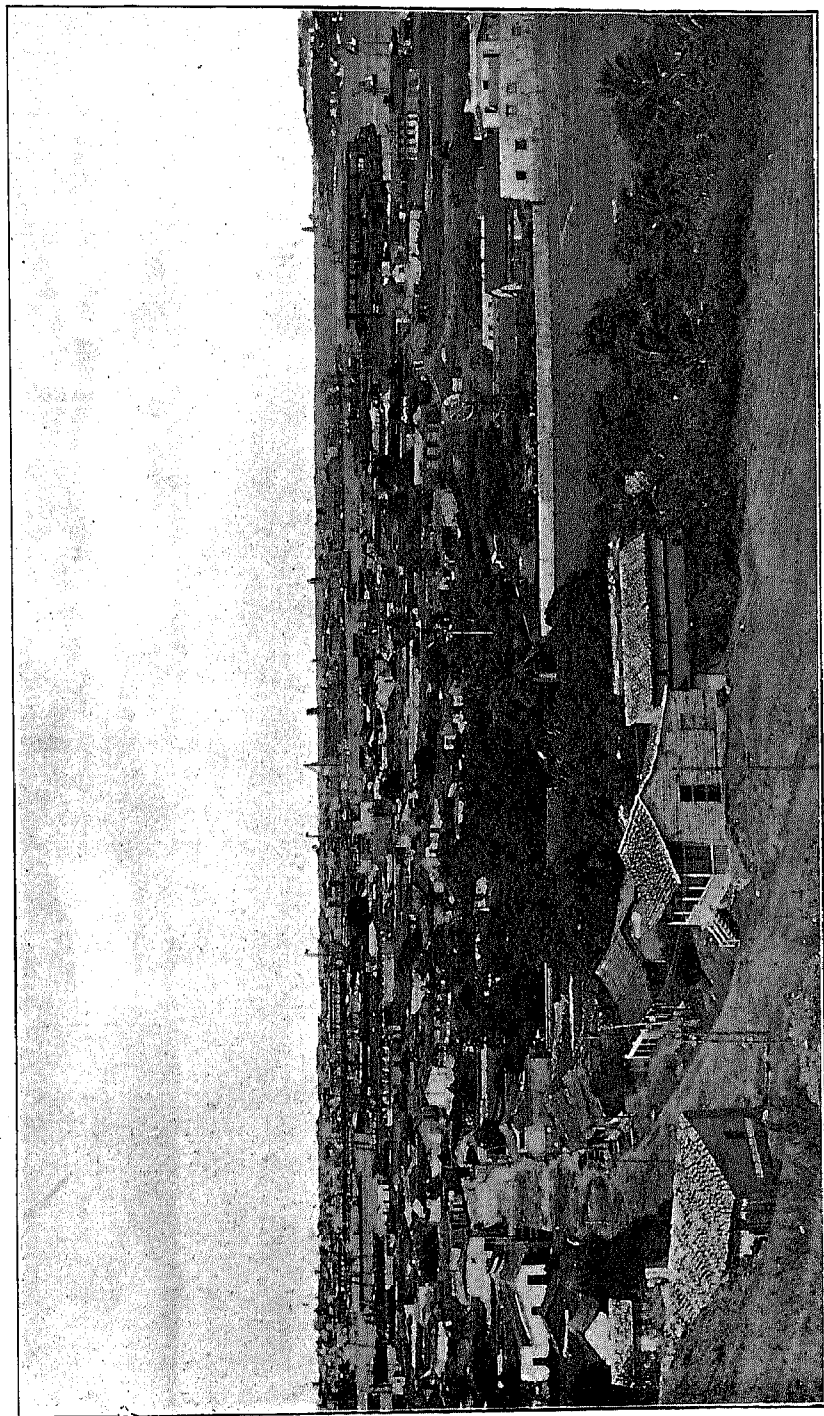
The greater ages reported for the colored are, in part, doubtless fictitious; a much greater proportion of colored than of whites do not know their ages and persons ignorant of their ages are disposed to exaggerate them, especially if they are old. All indications go to show that the colored are not as long lived as the whites, and yet this table shows that 1.1 per cent of the colored were 80 years of age, as compared with only 0.3 per cent of the native white.

On the schedules 63 native whites and 15 foreign whites were reported as being more than 100 years of age, while of the colored no fewer than 444 were so reported. It is doubtful if one of these cases was correctly reported. This exaggeration of age among the old and ignorant is not peculiar to Cuba. It is almost as prevalent in the United States. In the Census of 1900 of that country, 470 native whites and 2,674 colored were reported as being over 100 years of age.

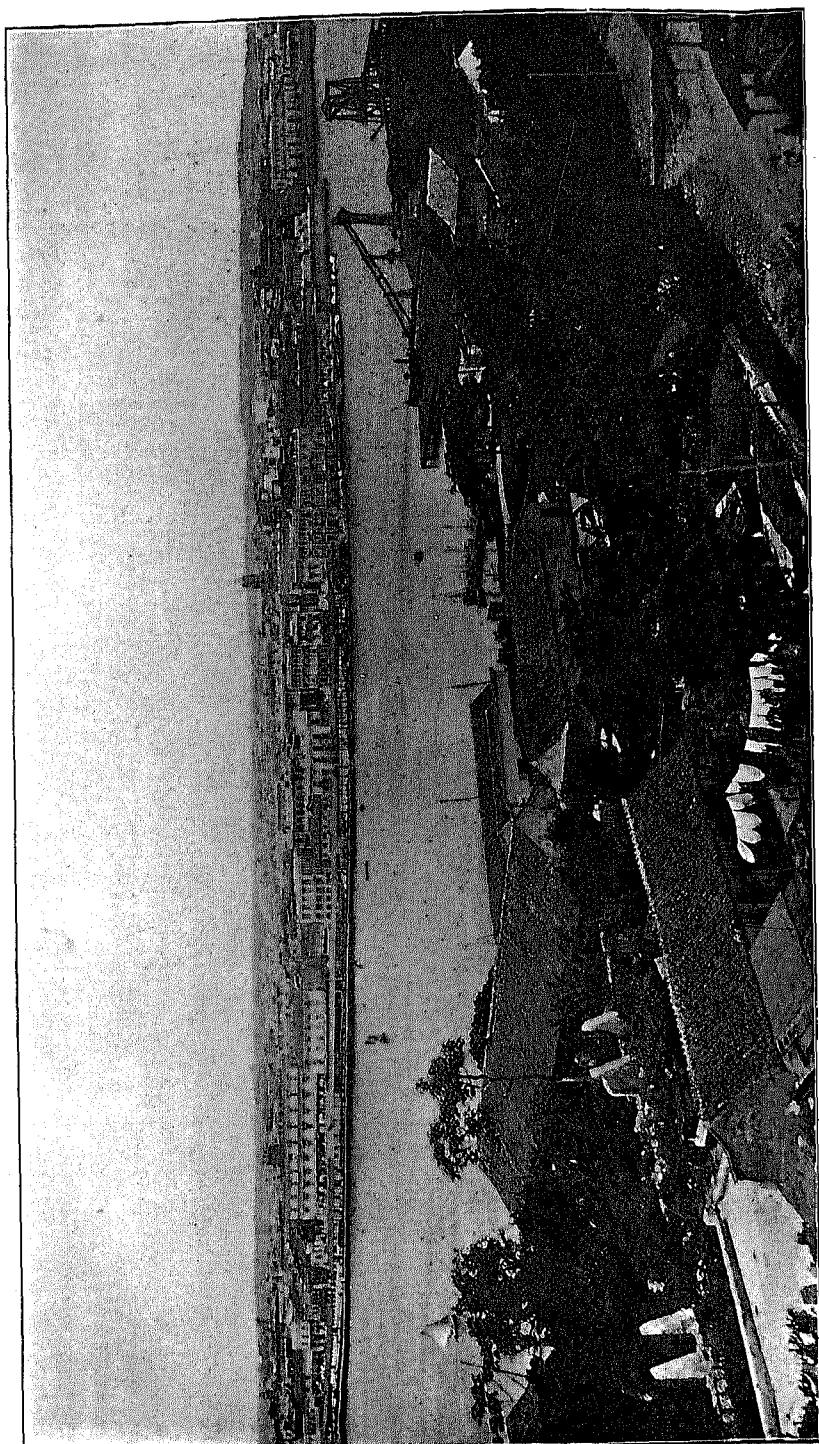
The contrast between the age distribution of the native whites and the foreign whites is great. Among the latter there were very few young children. Indeed, only 14.1 per cent of the total number were below the age of 20, while of the native whites 53.8 per cent, or more than half of the total, were below that age. Between the ages of 20 and 39 years were found 54.8 per cent of the foreign whites, and only 30.6 per cent of the native whites. The foreign whites, too, were relatively more numerous in the more advanced ages than the native whites.

The composition of the total population and its elements as to sex is shown above. Of the total population, females formed the larger percentage up to the age of 20 years. From that age to 65, males were in greater proportion and for the more advanced ages the proportions of the sexes were about equal.

Among the native whites, males formed the larger proportions up to the age of 15 years. From that age to 35, females formed the larger proportions..



CITY OF HABANA.



CITY OF HABANA.



For the ages from 40 to 50, males were proportionally more numerous, while beyond 50 the percentages of females were equal to or greater than those of males.

In the case of the foreign whites, the percentages of females were greater than those of males up to 15 years. Indeed, while only 4.0 per cent of males were under 15 years of age, 12.4 per cent of the females were under that age. From 15 to 50 years the percentages of males were the greater, while above 50, as a rule, those of females were the larger.

Of the colored, the percentages of males were larger up to 15 years; then the percentages of females were equal to or larger than those of males up to 55 years, above which age the proportions of males equaled or exceeded those of females.

The following table presents, for each of the provinces and for the city of Habana, the proportions which the people of each age group formed of the total population:

AGE.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.						
	Camagüey.	Habana.	Matanzas.	Oriente.	Pinar del Rto.	Santa Clara.	City of Habana.
Under 1 year. . . .	3.1	2.6	2.9	3.7	3.6	3.2	2.1
Under 5 years. . . .	15.8	13.9	16.0	18.6	19.6	17.5	10.7
5 to 9 years. . . .	11.4	9.3	9.9	12.4	13.4	10.7	8.2
10 to 14 years. . . .	10.8	7.8	8.9	9.8	8.8	8.6	7.9
15 to 19 years. . . .	12.5	11.2	11.4	12.0	11.1	11.5	11.4
20 to 24 years. . . .	11.8	12.2	10.7	11.2	10.6	11.5	12.8
25 to 29 years. . . .	7.7	10.4	8.4	8.2	6.8	8.6	11.2
30 to 34 years. . . .	5.1	8.3	6.6	8.9	9.4	6.5	9.0
35 to 39 years. . . .	4.6	7.1	6.1	4.7	4.5	5.5	6.1
40 to 44 years. . . .	5.2	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.6	7.6
45 to 49 years. . . .	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.0	4.0	4.5
50 to 54 years. . . .	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.4	2.7	3.5	3.6
55 to 59 years. . . .	2.2	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.9	2.2
60 to 64 years. . . .	2.1	2.0	2.8	1.8	1.5	2.0	2.1
65 to 69 years. . . .	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.0
70 to 74 years. . . .	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8
75 to 79 years. . . .	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4
80 to 84 years. . . .	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
85 to 89 years. . . .	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
90 to 94 years. . . .	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
95 to 99 years. . . .	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	0.1	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The small proportion of children of 8 years and over, which was noted in the discussion concerning the total population, is plainly shown here in the case of each province, but in different degrees. Apparently, Habana suffered most severely from the war and reconcentration, as was to have been expected. Matanzas also suffered greatly, and Santa Clara nearly as much, while Camagüey felt the effects of the war the least, as was also to have been expected. It is impossible to measure its effects in Habana city, as the presence of a large foreign element in the population greatly complicates the situation.

The distribution of children under the age of 10, by provinces, has been discussed. The proportion of the population between the ages of 10 and 19 ranged from 19.0 per cent in Habana up to 23.3 per cent in Camagüey. This class has

been affected in marked degree by the war, as shown above, and their proportion was little larger than that of the next group, 20 to 29 years. Indeed, in Santa Clara the two were equal and in Pinar del Río and Habana the class 20 to 29 years was the larger. In Pinar del Río this is the result of the war and in Habana the war and the large foreign element were jointly the cause.

The group 20 to 29 years formed proportions ranging from 19.1 per cent in Matanzas to 20.1 per cent in Santa Clara and 22.6 per cent in Habana, where its magnitude was due to the foreign born. In Habana city the proportion, 24.0 per cent, was even greater. The next group, 30 to 39 years, shows a greater range and several curious anomalies. The largest proportions were found in the city and the province of Habana, the percentages being 16.6 and 15.4, respectively. The next largest proportion was that of Matanzas, 12.7 per cent, while the smallest proportion, 9.6 per cent, was found in Oriente. In Camagüey and Oriente the proportions were less than half as great as those for the preceding age group. In Camagüey it dropped from 19.5 per cent to 9.7 per cent; and in Oriente, from 19.4 per cent to 9.6 per cent. In Pinar del Río and Santa Clara the drop was nearly as great, in the first, from 20.0 to 12.2 and in the second, from 20.1 to 12.1.

The next group, 40 to 49 years, also shows anomalies. Among the provinces, except Pinar del Río, the range was small, being only from 8.9 per cent in Oriente up to 9.9 per cent in Habana. Pinar del Río, however, showed only 7.5 per cent. In Camagüey the reduction in the proportion from the group next preceding was only 0.3 per cent, from 9.7 per cent to 9.4 per cent. Again, in Oriente, the reduction was only from 9.6 per cent to 8.9 per cent. In the next group, 50 to 59 years, the proportions ranged from 4.1 per cent in Pinar del Río up to 6.1 per cent in Matanzas. Those at least 60 years of age were in greatest proportion in Matanzas, 6.6 per cent; least in Pinar del Río, 3.3 per cent; and small in Oriente, 4.1 per cent.

The province of Matanzas is characterized by a large proportion of elderly people, 12.7 per cent being at least 50 years of age, while in Pinar del Río only 7.4 per cent were above that age, and in Oriente only 9.3 per cent. Measured in this way the provinces rank in the following order:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	Per cent 50 years of age and over.	PROVINCE OR CITY.	Per cent 50 years of age and over.
Cuba.....	10.0	Santa Clara.....	10.0
Matanzas.....	12.7	Habana.....	9.9
Camagüey.....	10.9	Oriente.....	9.3
City of Habana.....	10.6	Pinar del Río.....	7.4

The following table shows the proportions of native whites, foreign whites, and colored in each age group:

AGE.	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.		
	Native white.	Foreign white.	Colored.
All ages.....	59.8	9.9	30.3
Under 1 year.....	72.8	0.3	26.9
Under 5 years.....	71.1	0.8	28.1
5 to 9 years.....	66.7	1.7	31.6
10 to 14 years.....	66.2	2.6	31.2
15 to 19 years.....	61.9	7.4	30.7
20 to 24 years.....	59.1	12.5	28.4
25 to 29 years.....	55.9	17.1	27.0
30 to 34 years.....	52.8	21.1	26.1
35 to 39 years.....	52.8	18.9	28.3
40 to 44 years.....	52.1	17.9	30.0
45 to 49 years.....	53.1	17.3	29.6
50 to 54 years.....	49.3	16.2	34.5
55 to 59 years.....	48.4	16.7	34.9
60 to 64 years.....	42.0	13.5	44.5
65 to 69 years.....	43.5	14.9	41.6
70 to 74 years.....	36.4	11.0	52.6
75 to 79 years.....	39.6	13.2	47.2
80 years and over.....	27.3	7.4	65.3

The proportion of the native whites diminished quite constantly from the youngest to the oldest; on the other hand the proportion of the colored varied slightly up to 50 years, and then increased rapidly. This results from two causes: the larger proportion of children among the native whites, and the tendency among the colored to exaggerate their ages. Of course, the latter cause, in so far as it was effective, has falsified the returns.

The proportion of foreign whites increased from the youngest age group to that of 30 to 34 years, when it reached a maximum.

## PERSONS IN THE PRIME OF LIFE.

The number of persons between the ages of 18 and 44 years was, in 1907, 880,052. This was 43 per cent of the population. In 1899, the corresponding proportion was 42.3 per cent; there was, therefore, a slight but not significant increase at the later census. In 1907, this class was composed of 54 per cent males and 46 per cent females—the large excess of males being accounted for by the presence in this age group of the majority of the foreign born, among which element of the population 4 out of 5 were of the male sex.

The following table shows the proportion which this age group formed of the total population of each province and the city of Habana:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	Per cent population from 18 to 44 years of age form of total population.	PROVINCE OR CITY.	Per cent population from 18 to 44 years of age form of total population.
Cuba.....	43.0	Matanzas.....	42.1
Oriente.....	38.9	Santa Clara.....	42.7
Camagüey.....	39.6	Habana.....	48.4
Pinar del Río.....	41.3	City of Habana.....	51.7

Habana city and province had the largest proportions, because of their large number of foreign born.

The following table shows the distribution by sex of the population from 18 to 45 years of age for each province and for the city of Habana:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	Male.	Female.
Cuba.....	54.0	46.0
Matanzas.....	51.5	48.5
Oriente.....	52.5	47.5
Camaguey.....	54.5	45.5
Santa Clara.....	54.1	45.9
Pinar del Río.....	55.1	44.9
Habana.....	55.4	44.6
City of Habana.....	55.9	44.1

Habana city contained the largest proportion of males, because of its large foreign born population.

#### CITIZENSHIP.

The subject of citizenship is naturally divisible into two parts: the citizenship of the entire population, and that of the potential voters, males at least 21 years of age.

*Total population.*—The citizenship of the entire population is shown in the following table:

CITIZENSHIP.	Number.	Per cent.
Total.....	2,048,980	100.0
Cuban.....	1,780,628	86.9
Spanish.....	228,138	11.1
Other and unknown.....	40,214	2.0

The following table summarizes the total population by citizenship and by sex, color, and nativity:

COLOR AND NATIVITY AND SEX.	Total population.	CITIZENSHIP.	
		Cuban.	Other and unknown.
Total.....	2,048,980	1,780,628	268,352
Males.....	1,074,882	893,408	181,474
Females.....	974,098	887,220	86,878
Native white.....	1,224,539	1,136,017	88,522
Males.....	608,507	571,592	37,005
Females.....	616,042	564,425	51,517
Foreign white.....	203,637	43,280	160,358
Males.....	163,014	38,859	129,155
Females.....	40,623	9,430	31,193
Colored.....	620,804	601,322	19,482
Males.....	303,271	287,957	15,314
Females.....	317,533	313,365	4,168

The following table shows the proportion of Cuban citizens and of all others in the total population, distributed by color and nativity and by sex:

COLOR AND NATIVITY AND SEX.	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.	
	Cuban citizenship.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Total.....	86.9	13.1
Males.....	83.1	16.9
Females.....	91.1	8.9
Native white.....	92.8	7.2
Males.....	93.9	6.1
Females.....	91.6	8.4
Foreign white.....	21.3	78.7
Males.....	20.8	79.2
Females.....	23.2	76.8
Colored.....	96.9	3.1
Males.....	95.0	5.0
Females.....	98.7	1.3

Of the total population, nearly seven-eighths were Cuban citizens. The proportion of males was smaller, since about four-fifths of the immigrant aliens were males. More than nine-tenths of the females were Cuban citizens. Of the native white, about eleven-twelfths were Cubans. Here the proportion of Cuban citizenship was greater among males than among females. Of the foreign whites, only about one-fifth were of Cuban citizenship.

Of all the elements of the population, the colored showed the largest proportion of Cuban citizenship, only 3.1 per cent being aliens. In the case of the males, because of the inclusion of the alien Chinese, the proportion of aliens was greater, 5 out of every hundred being aliens, but of the females, only 13 in a thousand were of other than Cuban citizenship.

The following table shows the per cent distribution by age of those of Cuban and those of other citizenship, for the total population, for the males, and for the females, by nativity:

## POPULATION.

AGE.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.					
	Both sexes.		Males.		Females.	
	Cuban citizen-ship.	Other and unknown citizen-ship.	Cuban citizen-ship.	Other and unknown citizen-ship.	Cuban citizen-ship.	Other and unknown citizen-ship.
TOTAL POPULATION.						
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	17.6	11.1	17.7	8.4	17.4	16.8
5 to 9 years.....	11.5	7.5	11.0	5.7	11.4	11.3
10 to 14 years.....	9.2	6.2	9.4	4.0	9.1	8.9
15 to 24 years.....	22.8	23.9	22.0	25.2	23.6	21.1
25 to 34 years.....	14.6	22.0	14.8	23.7	14.5	18.6
35 to 44 years.....	10.6	14.0	10.0	15.1	10.3	11.6
45 to 54 years.....	7.2	8.1	7.4	8.8	7.0	6.7
55 to 64 years.....	3.9	4.6	3.8	5.3	3.9	3.1
65 years and over.....	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.9	2.8	1.9
NATIVE WHITE POPULATION.						
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	19.2	29.3	19.4	35.7	18.9	24.8
5 to 9 years.....	11.8	17.9	11.9	21.9	11.7	15.0
10 to 14 years.....	9.5	13.6	9.7	16.3	9.3	11.6
15 to 24 years.....	28.4	21.0	22.7	20.6	24.1	21.3
25 to 34 years.....	14.7	8.7	14.8	2.8	14.6	13.0
35 to 44 years.....	10.1	5.1	10.4	1.1	9.7	8.0
45 to 54 years.....	6.5	2.9	6.8	0.9	6.3	4.3
55 to 64 years.....	3.1	1.1	2.9	0.4	3.3	1.5
65 years and over.....	1.7	0.4	1.4	0.3	2.1	0.6
FOREIGN WHITE POPULATION.						
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	0.5	1.6	0.8	1.1	1.2	4.1
5 to 9 years.....	1.2	2.1	0.9	1.4	2.5	5.2
10 to 14 years.....	1.6	2.5	1.0	2.0	3.5	4.5
15 to 24 years.....	9.1	26.7	7.9	28.2	13.6	20.4
25 to 34 years.....	27.9	29.9	29.0	30.4	24.0	28.1
35 to 44 years.....	24.8	19.3	26.0	19.6	20.5	17.6
45 to 54 years.....	17.9	10.9	18.5	11.0	16.6	10.5
55 to 64 years.....	10.4	4.8	10.3	4.5	10.8	5.8
65 years and over.....	6.6	2.2	6.1	1.8	8.4	3.3
COLORED POPULATION. <sup>1</sup>						
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	15.8	6.3	16.5	4.1	15.1	14.1
5 to 9 years.....	11.5	4.5	12.2	2.9	11.2	10.6
10 to 14 years.....	9.3	3.8	9.8	2.4	8.8	9.2
15 to 24 years.....	22.7	13.8	22.2	11.0	23.0	24.3
25 to 34 years.....	13.6	17.4	13.1	17.5	14.1	17.3
35 to 44 years.....	10.6	10.5	10.0	10.4	11.2	10.9
45 to 54 years.....	7.7	8.5	7.4	9.1	7.9	6.1
55 to 64 years.....	4.8	19.2	4.7	23.6	4.8	3.1
65 years and over.....	4.0	16.0	4.1	19.0	3.9	4.4

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

Among the provinces there were considerable differences in the distribution by citizenship of the total population, as shown on the following page:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.		
	Cuban citizenship.	Spanish citizenship.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Cuba.....	86.9	11.1	2.0
Camagüey.....	91.3	7.1	1.6
Oriente.....	90.9	6.7	2.4
Pinar del Río.....	90.2	8.9	0.9
Matanzas.....	89.2	8.7	2.1
Santa Clara.....	87.0	11.7	1.3
Habana.....	80.0	17.4	2.6
City of Habana.....	72.6	23.9	3.5

The proportion of Cuban citizens was highest in Camagüey and lowest in Habana city, the low proportion in the city being the result of the presence there of large numbers of immigrants. The largest proportion of aliens was found, naturally, in Habana city.

The following table gives the relative composition as regards citizenship, of the race and nativity groups of the population of the provinces and the city of Habana:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.	
	Cuban citizenship.	Other and unknown citizenship.
NATIVE WHITE POPULATION.		
Cuba.....	92.8	7.2
Camagüey.....	95.6	4.4
Oriente.....	94.9	5.1
Pinar del Río.....	93.2	6.8
Matanzas.....	92.6	7.4
Santa Clara.....	91.6	8.4
Habana.....	91.3	8.7
City of Habana.....	87.3	12.7
FOREIGN WHITE POPULATION.		
Cuba.....	21.3	78.7
Matanzas.....	29.2	70.8
Pinar del Río.....	24.5	75.5
Camagüey.....	24.1	75.9
Santa Clara.....	21.3	78.7
Habana.....	20.9	79.1
City of Habana.....	18.9	81.1
Oriente.....	14.7	85.3
COLORED POPULATION. <sup>1</sup>		
Cuba.....	96.9	3.1
Pinar del Río.....	99.1	0.9
Camagüey.....	98.0	2.0
Santa Clara.....	97.0	3.0
Oriente.....	96.8	3.2
Habana.....	96.2	3.8
Matanzas.....	96.0	4.0
City of Habana.....	95.4	4.6

<sup>1</sup>Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

The largest proportion of Cuban citizens among the native white population was in Camagüey and the smallest in Habana province and city. In the latter about one-eighth of the whites born in Cuba were aliens.

The province whose foreign born inhabitants had, to the largest extent, adopted Cuban citizenship was Matanzas, and the one in which the greatest proportion had remained aliens was Oriente.

The proportion of Cuban citizens among the colored was everywhere very high, ranging from 95.4 per cent in Habana city to 99.1 per cent, or practically the entire number, in Pinar del Río.

#### POPULATION 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.

The inhabitants of Cuba who were at least 21 years of age in 1907 numbered 1,011,737, and formed about one-half (49.4 per cent) of the total population of the island. In 1899, this age group formed the same proportion of the population. In 1907, this group was composed of 551,639 males and 460,098 females, the percentages for the two sexes being 54.6 and 45.4, respectively. The number of males of this age who were Cuban citizens was 430,514, of which number 420,576 were, according to Cuban laws, competent to vote. The number excluded from citizenship by the electoral law was 131,063, being composed of persons of foreign citizenship and the rural guards and others of Cuban birth.

The following table shows the proportion which the members of this age group formed of the total population for each province and for the city of Habana:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	Per cent.	PROVINCE OR CITY.	Per cent.
Cuba.....	49.4	Matanzas.....	51.4
Camagüey.....	47.0	Oriente.....	44.6
Habana.....	55.3	Pinar del Río.....	44.6
City of Habana.....	58.9	Santa Clara.....	49.2

The following table presents the relative distribution by sex, of the population 21 years of age and over, for each province and for the city of Habana:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT OF POPULATION AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE.	
	Male.	Female.
Cuba.....	54.5	45.5
Camagüey.....	54.4	45.6
Habana.....	54.6	45.4
City of Habana.....	54.1	45.9
Matanzas.....	53.4	46.6
Oriente.....	52.7	47.3
Pinar del Río.....	56.9	43.1
Santa Clara.....	55.6	44.4



MALES OF VOTING AGE.

The total number of males of voting age was 551,639, this number being a little more than one-fourth (26.9 per cent) of the total population. In the United States in 1900 males of voting age formed a somewhat larger proportion (27.8 per cent) of the total population of that country.

The following table presents the data concerning the citizenship and literacy of males of voting age:

CITIZENSHIP AND EDUCATION.	MALES AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE.				
	All classes.	White.			Colored. <sup>1</sup>
		Born in Cuba.	Born in Spain.	Born in other countries.	
Total.....	551,639	264,042	127,882	8,755	150,960
Cuban citizenship.....	430,514	260,331	31,363	992	137,828
Literate.....	212,930	138,466	22,472	804	51,188
Illiterate.....	217,584	121,565	8,891	188	86,640
Degrees received.....	6,322	5,559	520	90	153
Academic.....	2,296	1,951	241	32	72
Professional.....	4,026	3,608	279	58	81
Other and unknown citizenship.....	121,125	3,711	96,519	7,763	13,132
Literate.....	89,217	3,094	75,343	6,500	4,280
Illiterate.....	31,908	617	21,176	1,263	8,852
Degrees received.....	1,396	215	622	540	19
Academic.....	621	93	323	194	11
Professional.....	775	122	299	346	8
PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY.					
Total.....	30,257	18,940	5,113	636	5,568
Cuban citizenship.....	25,540	18,722	1,452	69	5,297
Literate.....	14,419	10,752	984	58	2,625
Illiterate.....	11,121	7,970	468	11	2,672
Degrees received.....	293	256	23	6	8
Academic.....	18	14	2	.....	2
Professional.....	275	242	21	6	6
Other and unknown citizenship.....	4,717	218	3,661	567	271
Literate.....	3,625	195	2,785	541	124
Illiterate.....	1,092	23	896	26	147
Degrees received.....	70	10	18	42	.....
Academic.....	13	.....	6	7	.....
Professional.....	57	10	12	35	.....
PROVINCE OF HABANA.					
Total.....	162,456	71,084	55,837	3,579	31,956
Cuban citizenship.....	118,070	70,039	14,053	346	28,632
Literate.....	75,617	48,532	11,453	315	15,317
Illiterate.....	37,453	21,507	2,600	31	13,315
Degrees received.....	3,088	2,745	248	45	50
Academic.....	1,014	852	126	15	21
Professional.....	2,074	1,893	122	30	29
Other and unknown citizenship.....	49,386	1,045	41,784	3,233	3,324
Literate.....	41,943	972	36,780	2,918	1,273
Illiterate.....	7,443	73	5,004	315	2,061
Degrees received.....	668	118	320	225	5
Academic.....	320	54	169	94	3
Professional.....	348	64	151	131	2

<sup>1</sup>Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

CITIZENSHIP AND EDUCATION.	MALES AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE.				
	All classes.	White.			Colored. <sup>1</sup>
		Born in Cuba.	Born in Spain.	Born in other countries.	
CITY OF HABANA.					
Total.....	94,771	32,324	41,497	2,537	18,413
Cuban citizenship.....	57,370	31,543	9,515	270	16,042
Literate.....	48,684	28,893	8,610	257	10,918
Illiterate.....	8,680	2,650	890	13	5,124
Degrees received.....	2,489	2,193	213	37	46
Academic.....	812	673	108	12	19
Professional.....	1,677	1,520	105	25	27
Other and unknown citizenship.....	37,401	781	31,082	2,267	2,371
Literate.....	33,290	757	29,501	2,072	960
Illiterate.....	4,111	24	2,481	195	1,411
Degrees received.....	575	105	280	186	4
Academic.....	205	49	163	81	2
Professional.....	280	56	117	105	2
PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.					
Total.....	65,787	29,046	11,407	491	24,783
Cuban citizenship.....	54,080	28,612	3,585	69	21,820
Literate.....	23,525	15,526	2,154	47	5,798
Illiterate.....	30,561	13,086	1,431	22	10,022
Degrees received.....	759	668	61	8	22
Academic.....	406	370	27	4	5
Professional.....	353	298	34	4	17
Other and unknown citizenship.....	11,701	434	7,882	422	2,993
Literate.....	7,073	354	5,851	296	572
Illiterate.....	4,628	80	2,031	126	2,391
Degrees received.....	144	24	70	49	1
Academic.....	85	15	43	26	1
Professional.....	59	9	27	23	.....
PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.					
Total.....	106,905	46,332	16,620	2,506	41,447
Cuban citizenship.....	87,305	45,710	2,795	319	38,481
Literate.....	38,702	21,525	2,006	252	14,919
Illiterate.....	48,603	24,185	789	67	23,562
Degrees received.....	690	582	52	21	35
Academic.....	275	219	25	8	23
Professional.....	415	363	27	13	12
Other and unknown citizenship.....	19,600	622	13,825	2,187	2,966
Literate.....	14,106	571	10,155	1,709	1,671
Illiterate.....	5,494	51	3,670	478	1,295
Degrees received.....	241	25	67	138	11
Academic.....	92	11	37	37	7
Professional.....	149	14	30	101	4

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

CITIZENSHIP AND EDUCATION.	MALES AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE.				
	All classes.	White.			Colored. <sup>1</sup>
		Born in Cuba.	Born in Spain.	Born in other countries.	
PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RÍO.					
Total.....	60,975	35,383	11,225	673	13,689
Cuban citizenship.....	51,200	34,793	3,108	59	13,240
Literate.....	16,879	12,072	2,088	43	2,676
Illiterate.....	34,321	22,721	1,020	16	10,564
Degrees received.....	329	289	35	5	.....
Academic.....	112	91	19	2	.....
Professional.....	217	198	16	3	.....
Other and unknown citizenship.....	9,775	590	8,117	619	449
Literate.....	6,751	352	5,805	443	151
Illiterate.....	3,024	238	2,312	176	298
Degrees received.....	54	5	36	13	.....
Academic.....	21	4	14	3	.....
Professional.....	33	1	22	10	.....
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.					
Total.....	125,259	63,257	27,620	865	33,517
Cuban citizenship.....	99,313	62,455	6,370	130	30,358
Literate.....	43,788	30,059	3,787	89	9,853
Illiterate.....	55,525	32,396	2,583	41	20,505
Degrees received.....	1,163	1,019	101	5	38
Academic.....	471	405	42	3	21
Professional.....	692	614	59	2	17
Other and unknown citizenship.....	25,946	802	21,250	735	3,159
Literate.....	15,719	650	13,987	593	489
Illiterate.....	10,227	152	7,263	142	2,670
Degrees received.....	219	33	111	73	.....
Academic.....	90	9	54	27	.....
Professional.....	129	24	57	46	.....

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

The following table shows for each province and for the city of Habana, first, the proportion which males of voting age bear to the total population and second, the proportion which Cuban citizens bear to the total population:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.	
	Males at least 21 years of age.	Male Cuban citizens at least 21 years of age.
Total.....	26.9	21.0
Camagüey.....	25.6	21.6
Habana.....	30.2	21.0
City of Habana.....	31.9	19.3
Matanzas.....	27.4	22.6
Oriente.....	23.5	19.2
Pinar del Río.....	25.4	21.3
Santa Clara.....	27.4	21.7

The smallest proportions of males of voting age were found in those provinces where the increase of population was the most rapid and where presumably the proportion of children was greatest, and the largest proportions were in the metropolis and its province, as a result of the presence in the more populous center of large numbers of foreign born adults.

The smallest proportions of Cuban citizens to the total population were found in Oriente and in Habana city. In Oriente the reason for the small proportion is the large number of children, while in Habana city the very cause which produced a large proportion of males 21 years and over, caused a small proportion of Cuban citizens, namely, the presence of large numbers of foreign born. The largest proportion was in Matanzas province, where families were small and the rate of increase of population low.

*Color and nativity.*—The males of voting age in Cuba in 1907 were distributed as follows by color and nativity:

COLOR AND NATIVITY.	MALES AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	551,639	100.0
White:		
Born in Cuba.....	264,042	47.8
Born in Spain.....	127,882	23.2
Born in other countries.....	8,755	1.6
Colored.....	150,960	27.4

Nearly three-fourths of the males of voting age were white, and nearly one-half were native white. The colored formed a little more than one-fourth and the whites of Spanish birth, a little less than one-fourth.

Of the total number of males of voting age, 430,514, or 78.0 per cent, were Cuban citizens. These were distributed as follows by color and nativity:

COLOR AND NATIVITY.	MALE CUBAN CITIZENS AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	430,514	100.0
White:		
Born in Cuba.....	260,331	60.5
Born in Spain.....	31,363	7.3
Born in other countries.....	992	0.2
Colored.....	137,828	32.0

Three-fifths of all Cuban citizens were native whites, and nearly one-third were colored, while practically all of the remainder were of Spanish birth. The natives of other countries had become naturalized in Cuba to only a trifling extent.

Males of voting age who were of other than Cuban citizenship numbered

121,125 and formed 22 per cent of all males of voting age. They were distributed as follows by color and nativity:

COLOR AND NATIVITY.	MALE ALIENS AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	121,125	100.0
White:		
Born in Cuba.....	3,711	3.1
Born in Spain.....	98,519	79.7
Born in other countries.....	7,763	6.4
Colored.....	13,132	10.8

Naturally the greater part of the aliens were of Spanish birth. Almost all of the alien colored were Chinese.

The following table shows the proportions which the aliens of each of the above elements of the population bore to the total population of voting age of that element:

COLOR AND NATIVITY.	Per cent male aliens form of total male population at least 21 years of age.
Total.....	22.0
White:	
Born in Cuba.....	1.4
Born in Spain.....	75.5
Born in other countries.....	88.7
Colored.....	8.7

Almost all, 98.6 per cent, of the native whites had remained Cuban citizens and more than nine-tenths of the colored owed allegiance to this island. Of the Spanish born, less than one-fourth had become naturalized in Cuba; and of white persons of other birth the proportion was still smaller.

The following table shows for each province and for the city of Habana the composition of the males of voting age, as regards nativity and race:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT OF MALE POPULATION AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE.			
	White.			Colored. <sup>1</sup>
	Born in Cuba.	Born in Spain.	Born in other countries.	
Total.....	47.8	23.2	1.6	27.4
Camaguey.....	62.6	16.9	2.1	18.4
Habana.....	43.7	34.4	2.2	19.7
City of Habana.....	34.1	43.8	2.7	19.4
Matanzas.....	44.2	17.4	0.7	37.7
Oriente.....	43.3	15.5	2.4	38.8
Pinar del Rio.....	58.0	18.4	1.1	22.5
Santa Clara.....	50.5	22.0	0.7	26.8

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

It is notable that in Habana city natives of Spain were the largest class and outnumbered even the white Cubans. The proportion of white Cubans was greatest in Camagüey and least in Habana city; that of Spaniards was greatest in the city and least in Oriente; that of other foreign born was greatest in the city and least in Matanzas and Santa Clara; and the colored were most numerous in Oriente and Matanzas and least numerous in Camagüey.

The following table shows, for each province and for Habana city, the composition of the body of Cuban citizens, as regards nativity and race:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT OF MALE CUBAN CITIZENS AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE.			
	White.			Colored. <sup>1</sup>
	Born in Cuba.	Born in Spain.	Born in other countries.	
Total .....	60.5	7.3	0.2	32.0
Camagüey .....	73.3	5.7	0.3	20.7
Habana .....	62.0	12.4	0.3	25.3
City of Habana .....	55.0	16.6	0.5	27.9
Matanzas .....	52.9	6.6	0.1	40.4
Oriente .....	52.4	3.2	0.4	44.0
Pinar del Río .....	67.9	6.1	0.1	25.9
Santa Clara .....	62.9	6.4	0.1	30.6

<sup>1</sup>Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

The largest proportion of white Cubans was in Camagüey, and the smallest proportions in Oriente and Matanzas provinces, in which the colored were the most numerous. The largest proportion of natives of Spain was naturally in Habana city, where it was more than double that of any province except Habana, and more than double the proportion in that province exclusive of the city.

The following table shows for each province and for Habana city the composition of the aliens, as regards nativity and race:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT OF MALE ALIENS AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE.			
	White.			Colored. <sup>1</sup>
	Born in Cuba.	Born in Spain.	Born in other countries.	
Cuba .....	3.1	79.7	6.4	10.8
Camagüey .....	4.6	77.6	12.0	5.8
Habana .....	2.1	84.6	6.6	6.7
City of Habana .....	2.1	85.5	6.1	6.3
Matanzas .....	3.7	67.4	3.6	25.3
Oriente .....	3.2	70.5	11.2	15.1
Pinar del Río .....	6.0	83.1	6.3	4.6
Santa Clara .....	3.1	81.9	2.8	12.2

<sup>1</sup>Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

Naturally white Cuban-born aliens formed small proportions of the total number of aliens, while the natives of Spain formed by far the greater part. In Matanzas province, where the Spaniards were found in smallest proportion, they formed over two-thirds of all the aliens; the largest proportion, that for

Habana city, was about six-sevenths of the total. The colored aliens were most numerous, proportionally, in Matanzas, where they formed one-fourth of the total number of aliens, and least numerous in Pinar del Río, where they formed less than one-twentieth of the total.

*Literacy.*—The following table shows the proportion of literate among the Cuban and alien males of voting age, classified by color and nativity:

COLOR AND NATIVITY.	PER CENT LITERATE AMONG MALES AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE.		
	Total.	Cuban citizenship.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Cuba.....	54.8	49.5	73.7
White:			
Born in Cuba.....	53.6	53.2	83.4
Born in Spain.....	76.5	71.6	78.1
Born in other countries.....	83.4	81.2	83.7
Colored.....	36.7	37.3	32.7

While a little more than one-half of all of the males of voting age were literate, the proportion of literate among the whites born in Spain and other foreign countries was much higher. There was, moreover, a surprisingly high percentage of literacy among the native Cubans who had adopted foreign citizenship. Probably most of these were Cubans who had been educated in foreign lands. The percentage of literates is higher in the case of aliens than in the case of Cuban citizens, for every class except the colored, where it is notably less.

In the 19 cities having a population of at least 8,000 inhabitants each there were 118,586 male Cuban citizens of voting age. Of these, 93,268 were able to read, this number forming 78.7 per cent of the total, which indicates a very high degree of literacy. In the rest of the island, which may be regarded as the rural part, the number of such citizens was 311,923, and the number of literates among them, 119,662. The percentage of literacy in the rural districts was only 38.4 per cent, being in striking contrast with the corresponding figure for the cities.

The following table presents for the urban and rural districts of each province the percentages of literacy among male Cuban citizens of voting age:

PROVINCE.	PER CENT LITERATE AMONG MALE CUBAN CITIZENS AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE.	
	Cities having 8,000 or more inhabitants.	Rural districts.
Total.....	78.7	38.4
Habana.....	82.8	55.3
Camagüey.....	81.6	49.6
Oriente.....	79.3	61.7
Santa Clara.....	72.8	62.4
Pinar del Río.....	67.3	68.4
Matanzas.....	66.9	64.8

The highest urban literacy was in Habana, which was followed closely by Camagüey. The lowest proportions of literates in the cities were in Matanzas and Pinar del Río. The rural literacy was greatest in Pinar del Río and least in Camagüey, where less than one-half the voters could read. In every province except Pinar del Río literacy was greater in the cities than in the country.

The following table shows for each city of more than 8,000 inhabitants the proportion of literates among male Cuban citizens of voting age:

CITY HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS.	Per cent literate.	CITY HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS.	Per cent literate.
Habana.....	84.8	Trinidad.....	71.6
Santiago de Cuba.....	82.9	Caibarién.....	71.3
Camagüey.....	81.6	Cárdenas.....	69.1
Guanabacoa.....	78.3	Marianao.....	68.2
Cienfuegos.....	77.3	Pinar del Río.....	67.3
Guantánamo.....	75.4	Sancti-Spiritus.....	65.0
Sagua la Grande.....	75.1	San Antonio de los Baños.....	63.0
Santa Clara.....	73.5	Güines.....	59.7
Matanzas.....	73.1	Jovellanos.....	41.7
Manzanillo.....	71.6		

*Education.*—Of male Cuban citizens of voting age, 6,322 held degrees indicating college or technical education. Of these, 2,296 were academic degrees and 4,026 were professional degrees. The following table shows the proportion of persons holding degrees among the Cuban and alien males of voting age, classified by color and nativity:

COLOR AND NATIVITY.	PER CENT OF MALES AT LEAST 21 YEARS OF AGE WITH DEGREES.		
	Total.	Cuban citizenship.	Other and unknown citizenship.
Total.....	1.4	1.5	1.2
White:			
Born in Cuba.....	2.2	2.1	5.8
Born in Spain.....	0.9	1.7	0.8
Born in other countries.....	7.2	9.2	7.0
Colored.....	0.1	0.1	0.1

The proportion of those who had received higher education was greater among the native white Cubans than for any other class except the whites of other countries.

#### CONJUGAL CONDITION.

A natural family, as distinguished from groups of persons called families by the census, usually originates when a man and a woman begin to live together and apart from their kindred. If the man or woman goes to live with the kindred of the other party, the census does not regard this as a new family. Under American law such a commencement of cohabitation is usually preceded by an expression of social approval of the union in the form of a mar-



riage ceremony, civil or religious. American legislation tends to encourage such public announcement of the intent of the parties by making the ceremony easy and inexpensive. American courts also incline to hold parties married, if they were legally able to marry and intended to do so, even though they did not meet all the requirements of the law. For example, emancipated slaves in the United States have usually been held to be married to the persons with whom they were cohabiting and the court has not insisted that a marriage ceremony should be proved. The Spanish law, on the contrary, like the law of most Catholic countries, holds a ceremony of marriage to be necessary to institute a lawful relation of husband and wife, and under its provisions the intent of the parties is by no means so decisive a factor as it is under American jurisprudence.

A class of persons has been recognized by the Cuban census who would not be legally husband and wife, or legally parent and child, under Spanish law, but who would in most cases be so considered under American law. These are persons who were living together as man and wife without legal sanction of their union, and also the children of such persons. The classes which appear are (1) the single, within which is included every one who has never been lawfully married and who was not living without legal sanction as the husband or wife of another; (2) the legally married, or those living together in lawful wedlock; (3) consensually married, or those living together by mutual consent but without sanction of law as husband and wife; and (4) the widowed, or those who had been lawfully married, but whose marriage had been ended by the death of the other.

The following is a summary of the conjugal condition of the people of Cuba:

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	2,048,980	100.0
Single.....	1,369,476	66.8
Married.....	423,537	20.7
Consensually married.....	176,509	8.6
Widowed.....	79,458	3.9

*The married.*—The number of married persons in Cuba in 1907 was 423,537, or 20.7 per cent of the population. In 1899 the proportion was 15.7 per cent; in 1861, 16.5 per cent; and in 1841, only 8 per cent. Thus there was in 1907 a much larger proportion of the population reported as married than ever before. It was also larger than the proportions so reported in Porto Rico and Jamaica in 1899 (16.6 per cent and 18.6 per cent, respectively), but less than the proportions reported so in the United States in 1900 (36.5 per cent) and in Spain in the same year (37.7 per cent). Indeed, nearly every country of Europe has a higher proportion of its population married than Cuba has. It must be remembered, however, that in Cuba there is another element to be added, the consensually married, to make these comparisons

entirely just. Moreover, as has been shown, the population contains a very large proportion of young children, which, of course, tends to reduce the proportion of married in the total population.

The proportion of married to population differed in the different provinces as follows:

PROVINCE.	Number married.	Per cent.
Cuba .....	423,537	20.7
Habana.....	124,166	23.1
Camagüey.....	26,316	22.3
Santa Clara.....	101,725	22.2
City of Habana.....	65,336	22.0
Pinar del Río.....	47,943	19.9
Matanzas.....	46,013	19.2
Oriente.....	77,374	17.0

Oriente, where the proportion of young children was very large, and, as will be seen later, the proportion of consensual marriages was also large, had the smallest proportion of married in its population, while Habana had the largest proportion. The reason for the differences among the above proportions will be developed farther on.

Whether the married persons in Cuba were more numerous in cities or in country districts is shown by the following table:

	Total population.	MARRIED.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Total.....	2,048,980	423,537	20.7
Nineteen cities.....	619,835	129,029	20.8
Rest of Cuba.....	1,429,145	294,508	20.6

The difference in the proportions is too slight to be significant. An analysis by provinces, however, brings out differences not shown in considering Cuba as a whole. The following table shows these proportions by provinces and brings out differences which were hidden in the summary:

PROVINCE.	PER CENT MARRIED.	
	In urban districts.	In rural districts.
Cuba.....	20.8	20.6
Camagüey.....	22.2	22.3
Habana.....	21.9	25.1
Santa Clara.....	20.0	22.8
Pinar del Río.....	19.8	20.0
Matanzas.....	18.7	19.4
Oriente.....	18.6	16.7

In every province except Oriente the proportions of the population married were greater in the rural districts, the differences between them ranging from trifling proportions up to 2.8 per cent in Santa Clara and 3.2 per cent in Habana. In Oriente the proportion in cities was decidedly greater.

The 19 larger cities of Cuba stood as follows as to the proportion which the married formed of the total population:

CITY HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS.	Per cent.	CITY HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS.	Per cent.
Total .....	20.8	Guanabacoa .....	19.7
San Antonio de los Baños .....	24.8	Güines .....	19.6
Calbariën .....	24.2	Manzanillo .....	19.6
Camagüey .....	22.2	Santiago de Cuba .....	19.6
Habana .....	22.0	Santa Clara .....	19.5
Marianao .....	21.3	Trinidad .....	19.5
Sancti-Spiritus .....	21.0	Matanzas .....	18.9
Cárdenas .....	20.4	Quantánamo .....	18.4
Pinar del Río .....	19.8	Sagua la Grande .....	17.6
Cienfuegos .....	19.7	Jovellanos .....	13.5

The above shows 6 cities with greater percentages of married than the average for Cuba and 13 with smaller percentages. The first group contains Habana, with its suburb, Marianao, and the considerable city of Camagüey. The second group contains most of the second class cities of the island, including Santiago de Cuba, Matanzas, Cienfuegos, Manzanillo, and others. There is no apparent relation between the size of the city and the proportion that the married form of the total population.

Of the married, 217,511 were males and 206,026 were females. This excess of married men over married women, 11,485, or 5.3 per cent of the married men, is to be accounted for by the presence of married immigrants, who have left their wives behind them. Following are the numbers of married men and married women in each province with the excess of one over the other:

PROVINCE.	MARRIED.		
	Men.	Women.	Excess of men.
Cuba .....	217,511	206,026	11,485
Camagüey .....	13,467	12,849	618
Habana .....	64,733	59,433	5,300
Matanzas .....	23,267	22,746	521
Oriente .....	39,539	37,835	1,704
Pinar del Río .....	24,656	23,287	1,369
Santa Clara .....	51,849	49,876	1,973

Nearly half of the excess of married men was in Habana province. In 1899, the excess of married men over married women was only 4,783, or 3.8 per cent of the married men, while in 1861 it was 7,203, or 6.1 per cent of the married men.

## POPULATION.

It is commonly assumed that marriage does not begin with either sex below the age of 15. By this census 86 persons only, 4 males and 82 females, below that age were reported as married. If children under that age be excluded, the proportion between those of marriageable age and those married becomes much more significant. This is shown below with similar figures for Cuba and Porto Rico in 1899 and for the United States in 1900 for comparison:

COUNTRY AND CENSUS.	Per cent married form of popula- tion at least 15 years of age.
Cuba, 1907.....	32.6
Cuba, 1899.....	24.7
Porto Rico, 1899.....	29.6
United States, 1900.....	55.5

The elimination of the large numbers of young children in Cuba in 1907 greatly increases the proportion.

The following table shows the per cent of the population 15 years of age and over which is married in each age group in comparison with similar per cents for Cuba in 1899 and for the United States in 1900:

AGE.	PER CENT MARRIED.		
	Cuba.		United States, 1900
	1907	1899	
Total .....	32.6	24.7	55.5
15 to 19 years.....	5.8	3.2	6.0
20 to 24 years.....	24.8	15.4	34.2
25 to 29 years.....	41.7	28.8	60.6
30 to 34 years.....	49.9	37.1	73.5
35 to 44 years.....	49.1	39.3	79.2
45 to 54 years.....	42.1	33.0	78.3
55 to 64 years.....	30.0	24.0	70.4
65 years and over.....	18.7	14.9	50.8
Unknown.....	8.3	9.4	32.8

From the above it appears that in no age group were as many as half the people married, the highest proportion being in the age group 30 to 34 years, in which 49.9 per cent of the people were married. The proportions for 1907 were, however, much larger than the corresponding proportions in Cuba in 1899, when the highest proportion was 39.3 per cent for the age group 35 to 44 years. The proportion was smaller than the corresponding proportion in the United States in 1900, in every age group, and in several age groups, particularly the older ones, the proportions were much smaller. In the youngest age group, 15 to 19 years, they approached the United States figures most closely, being but slightly less. The proportion of the total married in this age group in Cuba in 1907 was much greater than it was in 1899, the proportions

being 3.2 per cent and 2.4 per cent, respectively. In the United States in 1900 the corresponding proportion was still less, namely, 1.7 per cent.

The following table shows what proportion of the total number of married was in each age group in Cuba in 1907 and in 1899:

AGE.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL MARRIED.	
	1907	1899
15 to 19 years.....	3.2	2.4
20 to 24 years.....	13.7	9.5
25 to 29 years.....	18.2	16.0
30 to 34 years.....	15.9	17.9
35 to 44 years.....	26.2	29.5
45 to 54 years.....	14.9	15.7
55 to 64 years.....	5.8	6.7
65 years and over.....	2.1	2.8

The largest proportion in any 5-year age group was in that of 25 to 29 years. From that age on, there was a steady decline in the proportion of married. Comparison with the figures of 1899 show that in 1907 the married were relatively more numerous at ages up to 29 years and less numerous at more advanced ages.

The following table shows by provinces the per cent of adults (15 years and over) who were married, both in 1907 and in 1899:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT MARRIED FORMED OF TOTAL POPULATION AT LEAST 15 YEARS OF AGE.	
	1907	1899
Cuba.....	32.5	24.7
Camagüey.....	35.9	34.1
Santa Clara.....	35.1	25.0
Pinar del Río.....	34.2	25.8
Habana.....	33.4	26.3
City of Habana.....	30.1	24.8
Matanzas.....	29.4	20.5
Oriente.....	28.6	21.8

A wide range is noticeable from Camagüey down to Oriente. In every province the proportion is greater than it was in 1899 and in some cases startlingly so. One-third of all persons of 15 years of age and over were married, as compared with one-fourth eight years earlier.

It is a well known fact that in the great majority of marriages the man is older than the woman. To obtain a measure of this difference in age, it is necessary to analyze the figures of conjugal condition by sex and compute the average ages of married men and married women. The average Cuban husband was 40 years of age, the average wife 33 years. There is thus a difference of seven years between them.

The following table gives the proportion which the married of each sex in each age group bore to the total population of that group. Corresponding figures from the census of 1899 are introduced for comparison.

AGE.	PER CENT MARRIED.			
	1907		1899	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
15 to 19 years.....	0.4	11.0	0.2	6.0
20 to 24 years.....	11.6	40.2	5.5	25.9
25 to 29 years.....	35.1	49.4	20.0	38.8
30 to 34 years.....	48.3	51.8	34.3	40.4
35 to 44 years.....	52.6	44.8	42.1	35.8
45 to 54 years.....	50.6	31.7	39.4	25.3
55 to 64 years.....	39.7	18.8	31.6	15.0
65 years and over.....	25.4	7.7	23.1	6.7
Unknown.....	9.0	7.4	10.5	7.2

The per cent of males married in the age group 20 to 24 years was but slightly different from the per cent of females married in the age group 15 to 19 years. The agreement is not so close in the next periods, but the per cent of males married in the age group 30 to 34 years accords closely with the per cent of females married in the next younger age group. The maximum per cent of males who were married was in the age group 35 to 44 years, while for females it was in the age group 30 to 34 years.

The following table shows by provinces and age groups the per cent of males and females who were married:

AGE.	PER CENT MARRIED.						
	Camagüey.	Habana.	Habana city.	Matanzas.	Oriente.	Pinar del Río.	Santa Clara.
	MALES.						
15 to 19 years....	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
20 to 24 years....	11.8	9.7	8.1	11.4	13.9	11.0	12.0
25 to 29 years....	39.2	32.5	27.2	34.6	35.6	36.0	37.3
30 to 34 years....	52.1	47.3	42.1	47.6	45.0	49.0	51.0
35 to 44 years....	59.3	53.8	50.0	48.6	46.3	53.8	55.9
45 to 54 years....	60.0	53.9	52.5	42.9	44.0	52.6	53.3
55 to 64 years....	51.6	44.2	45.2	28.0	38.5	43.3	38.5
65 years and over	39.3	30.3	31.7	15.4	29.6	28.2	21.2
	FEMALES.						
15 to 19 years....	9.7	9.6	7.0	9.9	10.6	12.9	13.0
20 to 24 years....	41.1	38.0	31.5	36.6	37.8	43.7	44.9
25 to 29 years....	54.5	50.0	43.7	46.6	42.5	50.2	55.0
30 to 34 years....	60.9	52.6	47.0	47.0	44.4	50.8	57.4
35 to 44 years....	54.8	45.7	41.4	40.2	37.4	47.7	49.6
45 to 54 years....	42.3	31.9	29.7	26.3	27.3	35.9	34.6
55 to 64 years....	29.4	18.4	16.5	16.0	16.2	23.0	18.8
65 years and over	12.2	7.8	6.8	5.8	7.3	9.7	7.4

Of males, the highest proportions of married at ages 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 were in Oriente; at all other ages the highest proportions were in Camagüey. The highest proportion in any age group was in Camagüey, at ages 45 to 54. The highest in Habana and Habana city were in the same age group, while in the other four provinces the maximum proportion was in the next younger age group, 35 to 44 years. The smallest proportions in the youngest age groups were in Habana and Habana city, and in the older age group in Matanzas. Of females, the highest proportions of married up to 30 years of age were in Santa Clara. At more advanced ages the highest proportions were in Camagüey. The lowest proportion in the age group 15 to 19 years was in Habana city and in the age group above 65 years it was in Matanzas.

The highest proportion of married males was at about the age of 45, except in Matanzas and Oriente where it was apparently 10 years earlier. Among women, the maximum proportion was at about the age of 30, except in Habana city, where it was apparently a little older, say about 32 years.

Not nearly so large a proportion of the colored were married as of the whites, as is shown below:

COLOR.	Total population.	MARRIED.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Total.....	2,048,980	423,537	20.7
White.....	1,428,176	363,820	25.4
Colored.....	620,804	59,717	9.6

The proportion of colored who were married was but little more than one-third that of the whites. The different provinces, however, differed greatly in this regard, as is seen below:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT MARRIED.	
	White.	Colored. <sup>1</sup>
Cuba.....	25.4	9.6
Matanzas.....	27.8	5.2
Habana.....	27.6	8.3
City of Habana.....	26.7	8.2
Santa Clara.....	26.5	11.0
Camagüey.....	24.1	14.0
Pinar del Río.....	23.5	9.3
Oriente.....	21.3	11.3

<sup>1</sup>Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

In Matanzas, the proportion of married among the whites was between 5 and 6 times that among the colored; in Habana and Habana city it was between three and four times as great, and in Camagüey it was less than twice as great.

In two former censuses, those of 1841 and 1861, comparable returns as to the number of whites and colored who were married were obtained, and from them the following table has been compiled:

CENSUS.	PER CENT MARRIED.	
	White.	Colored.
1841.....	10.4	6.2
1861.....	22.8	8.1
1899.....	20.4	6.1
1907.....	25.4	9.6

From the above it appears that the per cent of married among whites has increased greatly in 66 years, though there was a slight falling off in 1899, due to the war and to the fact that the per cent of married among the colored has also increased, though not by any means as rapidly.

The proportions married of the several classes of population were as follows:

COLOR AND SEX.	Total population.	MARRIED.	
		Number.	Per cent.
White:			
Males.....	771,811	188,370	24.4
Females.....	656,565	175,450	26.7
Colored: <sup>1</sup>			
Males.....	303,271	29,141	9.6
Females.....	317,533	30,576	9.6

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed and yellow.

It has already been shown that there was nearly three times as large a proportion of married among all whites as among all colored. This is equally true when only those of marriageable age are considered, as is seen below.

In the following table similar per cents are given for each province and the city of Habana:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT MARRIED FORM OF POPULATION AT LEAST 15 YEARS OF AGE.	
	White.	Colored.
Cuba.....	40.3	15.0
Matanzas.....	43.7	7.6
Santa Clara.....	42.6	16.7
Pinar del Rfo.....	40.4	15.8
Habana.....	40.1	11.8
Camagüey.....	39.1	21.7
City of Habana.....	36.3	11.4
Oriente.....	35.6	19.3

Among whites a larger proportion of the adult population was married in Matanzas province than elsewhere in Cuba and a smaller proportion in Oriente. Among colored, the proportion of married was smallest in Matanzas and



largest in Camagüey. In Matanzas the proportion of married among the whites was nearly six times as great as among the colored; while, on the other hand, in Camagüey and Oriente the proportion of the married among the colored was more than half that of the whites.

In the provinces the proportion of married was far more uniform among the whites than among the colored. The range of proportions of the whites was from 36.5 per cent in Oriente to 43.7 per cent in Matanzas, while among the colored the range was from 7.6 per cent in Matanzas to 21.7 per cent in Camagüey. The proportion of married among the colored in Camagüey was nearly three times that in Matanzas. To what extent these wide differences in the proportion of the married in the provinces are reduced by consensual marriages, will appear later.

The following table presents the adult population and the married, by color and sex, with percentages:

COLOR AND SEX.	Population at least 15 years of age.	MARRIED.	
		Number.	Per cent of total.
White:			
Males.....	503,434	188,367	37.4
Females.....	400,070	175,380	43.8
Colored: <sup>1</sup>			
Males.....	191,185	29,140	15.2
Females.....	206,098	30,564	14.8

<sup>1</sup>Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

The married among white males were relatively nearly two and one-half times as numerous as among colored males and the married among the white females nearly three times as numerous as among the colored females. The proportion of married among white females was decidedly greater than the proportion among white males; while of colored males, the proportion married was somewhat greater than that of colored females.

In any community, that sex which is weakest numerically contains the largest proportion of married persons, and vice versa. Of the whites of Cuba, the males formed no less than 54 per cent, while among the colored, the same sex was slightly in the minority, with 48 per cent. Below are given similar proportions for each province and Habana city:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT MARRIED FORM OF TOTAL.			
	Males.		Females.	
	White.	Colored. <sup>1</sup>	White.	Colored. <sup>1</sup>
Camagüey.....	37.4	21.5	41.4	21.9
Habana.....	36.9	12.6	44.3	11.1
City of Habana.....	33.5	12.8	40.3	10.3
Matanzas.....	41.0	7.5	47.0	7.8
Oriente.....	34.3	19.6	37.2	18.9
Pinar del Río.....	36.9	15.7	45.0	15.8
Santa Clara.....	39.1	16.3	46.9	17.0

The proportion of white females returned as married was larger in each province than the proportion of white males so returned. In each province also white males were in excess of white females. Among the colored larger proportions of the males than of the females were married in four of the provinces, but in Habana province and city and in Oriente the reverse was true. In Camagüey, Pinar del Río, and Santa Clara, colored males were in excess of colored females, and the proportion of females returned as married was larger in each. In Habana and Oriente the proportion of females was the larger and the proportion of males returned as married was larger in each. So far the provinces followed the proposition laid down above, that the sex which is in the minority contains the greater proportion of married. But in Matanzas more than half of the colored population were females, while the proportion of married of that sex was the greater. The difference in the proportion of the sexes returned as married was, however, slight.

In the following table is shown the per cent which the married formed of the total number of persons in each age group, classified by sex and color:

AGE.	PER CENT MARRIED FORM OF TOTAL.			
	Males.		Females.	
	White.	Colored. <sup>1</sup>	White.	Colored. <sup>1</sup>
All ages.....	24.4	9.6	26.7	9.6
15 to 19 years.....	0.4	0.3	13.2	6.6
20 to 24 years.....	12.5	9.0	48.4	22.0
25 to 29 years.....	39.0	20.3	61.1	23.0
30 to 34 years.....	54.3	26.8	65.5	21.8
35 to 44 years.....	61.3	25.7	59.3	17.4
45 to 54 years.....	61.6	21.6	43.7	11.5
55 to 64 years.....	56.5	13.4	27.1	6.4
65 years and over.....	46.8	7.6	11.9	3.0

<sup>1</sup>Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

The proportion of married was much greater among whites than among colored for each sex in all age groups, and as the age increased the differences between them also increased. The married were proportionally about 2.5 as numerous among white men as among colored men, and among women of the two races, the proportion was 2.8. Taking these ratios as standards, it appears that the colored men were above the standard up to about 35 or 40 years of age, and colored women up to perhaps 27 years. Above those years the proportions for the colored were below the average. The proportion of white males married reached and passed that of white females at about the age of 35 years; and, similarly, the proportion of colored males married passed that of colored females at about the age of 30 years.

The tables relating to conjugal condition classify the white population also with respect to nativity, as native whites and foreign whites. The native whites numbered 1,224,539. Of these, 286,389, or 23.4 per cent, were married. The

foreign whites numbered 203,637 and of these, 77,431, or 38 per cent, were married. Thus it appears that a much larger proportion of the foreign white were married than of the native white. But as among the native white there were large numbers of young children, while there were scarcely any among the foreign white, the comparison is hardly a just one. It will be fairer to take out from both elements of the population the children under 15 years of age. The number of native whites of 15 years of age and over was 711,262; of these, 286,322, or 40.2 per cent, were married. The foreign white of 15 years and over numbered 192,242, of whom 77,425, or 40.2 per cent, were married. The proportions are identical. The following table classifies the married white by sex and nativity:

NATIVITY. AND SEX.	White population at least 15 years of age.	MARRIED.	
		Number.	Per cent of total.
Native white:			
Males.....	346,856	130,609	37.6
Females.....	364,406	155,713	42.7
Foreign white:			
Males.....	156,578	57,758	36.9
Females.....	35,664	19,667	55.1

The above shows that native white males and females were married in nearly equal proportions, but that of the foreign whites the proportion of women married was much greater than that of men. This is due to the fact that few single women have migrated to the island.

The following table shows what per cent of the adult white population is married, by nativity, sex, and age group:

AGE.	PER CENT MARRIED FORM OF POPULATION AT LEAST 15 YEARS OF AGE.			
	Males.		Females.	
	Native white.	Foreign white.	Native white.	Foreign white.
15 to 19 years.....	0.5	0.2	13.1	16.0
20 to 24 years.....	14.7	6.1	48.2	51.7
25 to 29 years.....	45.6	28.0	60.3	68.4
30 to 34 years.....	60.0	45.9	64.4	73.3
35 to 44 years.....	64.1	58.3	58.1	69.4
45 to 54 years.....	62.6	59.8	42.5	52.9
55 to 64 years.....	56.2	57.1	26.3	33.0
65 years and over.....	46.6	47.0	11.2	15.9

In every age group except the two highest, the proportion of native white males married exceeded the proportion of foreign white males married, while on the other hand, the proportion of foreign white females married exceeded that of native white females married in every age group. In other words, a larger proportion of native white men were married than of foreign white men,

and a much larger proportion of foreign white women were married than of native white women. This doubtless means that a large proportion of immigrant white women have come to Cuba with their husbands.

*Consensually married.*—On the schedules in the present census there are many cases in which a man and woman of about the same age were reported as occupying the same house but as bearing different names and standing in no admitted relations to each other. In most cases the family included one or more children bearing the woman's name. All such families were entered on the schedules by the initials C. M., meaning consensually married, or persons cohabiting as husband and wife without formal legal sanction upon the union, and the children were entered as technically illegitimate. Any one familiar with Cuban life knows that in certain classes and regions such unions are frequent and often as permanent, and secure as good care and nurture for the children, as if the law had sanctioned the relation.

The number of persons thus living together in 1907 was 176,509, or 8.6 per cent of the total population. In 1899 the proportion was 8.4 per cent. There has been a slight increase in the proportion during the eight years. In Porto Rico in 1899 the proportion was 8.8 per cent, or a little more than the proportion in Cuba in 1907.

A fairer comparison than with population may be with the number of married. In 1907, for every consensual marriage, there were 2.4 legal marriages.

The provinces of Cuba showed the following per cents of persons consensually married to population in 1907 and 1899.

PROVINCE.	PER CENT CONSENSUALLY MARRIED FORMED OF TOTAL.	
	1907.	1899.
Cuba.....	8.6	8.4
Camagüey.....	5.6	3.9
Pinar del Río.....	6.5	7.2
Habana.....	7.3	6.8
Santa Clara.....	7.5	7.5
Oriente.....	11.1	12.1
Matanzas.....	12.6	10.4

The smallest proportion in 1907 was in Camagüey, as in 1899. The largest was in Matanzas, which since 1899 had replaced Oriente in this position. Camagüey, Habana, and Matanzas increased their proportions, Pinar del Río and Oriente decreased theirs, and Santa Clara had the same proportion in 1907 as in 1899.

To a considerable extent, consensual marriages supplement legal marriages, being in general more numerous where the proportion of legal marriages is below the average and vice versa. This is shown as follows by per cents of population:

PROVINCE.	PER CENT MARRIED FORM OF TOTAL POPULATION.		
	Both classes.	Legally married.	Consensually married.
Cuba.....	29.5	20.7	8.8
Matanzas.....	31.8	19.2	12.6
Habana.....	30.4	23.1	7.3
Santa Clara.....	29.7	22.2	7.5
Oriente.....	28.1	17.0	11.1
Camagüey.....	27.9	22.3	5.6
Pinar del Río.....	26.4	19.9	6.5

The proportion which those legally and consensually married bore to the total population, 29.3 per cent, does not compare unfavorably with the proportion of married in other countries, as in the United States, 36.5 per cent, and in Spain, 37.7 per cent. The provinces which had the smallest proportion of married, as Oriente and Matanzas, had the largest proportion of consensually married, while on the other hand, Camagüey, which had the smallest proportion of consensually married, had very nearly the largest proportion of married.

The following are the proportions of those consensually married in the 19 largest cities:

CITY HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS.	Per cent consensually married form of total population.	CITY HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS.	Per cent consensually married form of total population.
Cuba.....	8.0	Marianao.....	8.3
Santiago de Cuba.....	4.5	Sagua la Grande.....	8.4
Caibarién.....	4.5	Guantánamo.....	9.5
Camagüey.....	4.7	Matanzas.....	9.7
Santa Clara.....	5.1	Guanabacoa.....	9.7
San Antonio de los Baños.....	5.8	Cienfuegos.....	10.2
Sancti-Spiritus.....	6.1	Cárdenas.....	10.5
Trinidad.....	6.9	Güines.....	10.8
Habana.....	7.8	Manzanillo.....	12.5
Pinar del Río.....	8.0	Jovellanos.....	19.4

Of the above, the proportion in 11 is less than the proportion for Cuba and in 8 it is greater.

The distribution of the consensually married in city and country is of interest. This is shown below.

AREA.	Total Population.	CONSENSUALLY MARRIED.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Nineteen cities.....	619,835	49,598	8.0
Rest of Cuba.....	1,429,145	126,911	8.8

It is plain that consensual marriage is more prevalent in the rural parts of Cuba than in the cities.

The following table extends this study into the provinces, showing per cents only. Corresponding figures for 1899 are added for comparison:

PROVINCE.	PER CENT CONSENSUALLY MARRIED.			
	1907		1899	
	In urban districts.	In rural districts.	In urban districts.	In rural districts.
Camagüey.....	4.7	6.0	3.1	4.3
Habana.....	7.9	6.3	7.7	5.3
Matanzas.....	11.3	13.2	7.6	11.5
Oriente.....	7.2	11.8	8.2	12.9
Pinar del Río.....	8.0	0.4	7.7	7.1
Santa Clara.....	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.5

In 1907, the proportion in the rural districts was greater in the provinces of Camagüey, Matanzas, and Oriente, and less in those of Habana, Pinar del Río, and Santa Clara. The rural parts of Matanzas and Oriente contained the largest proportions of all, while in the cities of Matanzas province this mode of family life was very prevalent.

Of the 82 municipalities of Cuba, there was 8 in which the number of consensually married exceeded the number of lawfully married. These were Jovellanos and Pedro Betancourt in Matanzas province and Alto Songo, Bayamo, Cobre, Guantánamo, Manzanillo, and Palma Soriano in Oriente province. In 1899, out of the 135 municipalities which then existed, there were no fewer than 25 in which the number of consensually married exceeded the number of lawfully married.

Of the 176,509 consensually married in Cuba, 85,131, or 48.2 per cent, were males and 91,378, or 51.8 per cent, were females. Considering adults only, the number and proportion of the consensually married, together with similar figures for Cuba and Porto Rico in 1899 added for comparison, are given in the following tabular statement:

	POPULATION AT LEAST 15 YEARS OF AGE.		
	Total.	Consensually married.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Cuba, 1907.....	1,800,787	176,495	13.6
Cuba, 1899.....	995,761	131,732	13.2
Porto Rico, 1899.....	534,941	84,241	15.7

As a result of the increase of young children in Cuba in the 8 years preceding 1907, the increased proportion shown for Cuba in that year as com-

pared with 1899 is relatively greater than the increase based upon total population would be.

In the following table proportions based upon adult population by provinces, are given for 1907 and 1899:

PROVINCE.	PER CENT CONSENSUALLY MARRIED.	
	1907	1899
Matanzas.....	19.4	15.9
Oriente.....	18.7	21.3
Santa Clara.....	11.8	11.7
Pinar del Río.....	11.1	11.8
City of Habana.....	11.0	10.7
Habana.....	10.6	9.6
Camagüey.....	9.1	7.0

Owing to the differing proportions of young children in the different provinces, the above figures for 1907 bear little relation to corresponding percentages based upon total populations. In 4 of the above provinces and Habana city the proportions were greater in 1907 than in 1899. In 2 only, Pinar del Río and Oriente, were they less. These provinces, it will be remembered, had the greatest rate of increase and the largest proportion of young children.

In the following table the proportion which the total, the consensually married, and the legally married formed of the total population in 1907 is given by age periods:

AGE.	PER CENT MARRIED FORM OF TOTAL POPULATION.		
	Both classes.	Consensually married.	Legally married.
15 to 19 years.....	7.5	1.7	5.8
20 to 24 years.....	33.1	8.3	24.8
25 to 29 years.....	57.0	16.3	41.7
30 to 34 years.....	67.8	17.9	49.9
35 to 44 years.....	69.9	20.8	49.1
45 to 54 years.....	62.6	20.5	42.1
55 to 64 years.....	47.8	17.8	30.0
65 years and over.....	32.3	15.6	16.7

It will be noted that the proportion of the consensually married is relatively largest in the more advanced age groups. In the age period 15 to 19 years they formed less than one-third the proportion of the legally married, while in the age group 65 years and over, the proportions were nearly the same. When those of advanced ages were younger, doubtless the practice of consensual marriage was more common than now; moreover, the colored, among whom consensual marriage is much more common than among whites, are relatively more numerous at advanced ages than at the younger ages.

In the following table proportions of the legally married and the consensually married are classified by sex and by age groups. The corresponding percentages of married and consensually married in Cuba, in 1899, are also shown:

AGE.	PER CENT MARRIED FORM OF TOTAL POPULATION.							
	Males.				Females.			
	1907.			1899, both classes.	1907.			1899, both classes.
	Both classes.	Legally married.	Consen- sually married.		Both classes.	Legally married.	Consen- sually married.	
15 to 19 years.....	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	14.1	11.0	3.1	10.6
20 to 24 years.....	16.1	11.6	4.5	11.0	52.9	40.2	12.7	39.7
25 to 29 years.....	46.5	35.1	11.4	32.2	69.2	49.4	19.8	56.2
30 to 34 years.....	63.5	43.3	15.2	50.6	73.2	51.8	21.4	60.2
35 to 44 years.....	71.9	52.6	19.3	61.0	67.4	44.8	22.6	55.2
45 to 54 years.....	72.0	50.6	21.4	59.1	51.0	31.7	19.3	40.5
55 to 64 years.....	60.6	39.6	21.0	50.1	32.9	18.8	14.1	26.2
65 years and over..	45.7	25.4	20.3	40.1	18.5	7.7	10.8	14.4

The separation of the sexes in the age analysis is very important, since the ages of the married of the different sexes differ widely. Comparing the legally married with the consensually married of the same age periods, it is seen that among the males of 15 to 19 years, the proportion of the legally married was double that of the consensually married, and that the ratio between the two increased, reaching a maximum at about 30 years of age, when it was more than 3 to 1. From that age on it decreased so that among those of 65 years and over, the consensually married were four-fifths as numerous as the legally married.

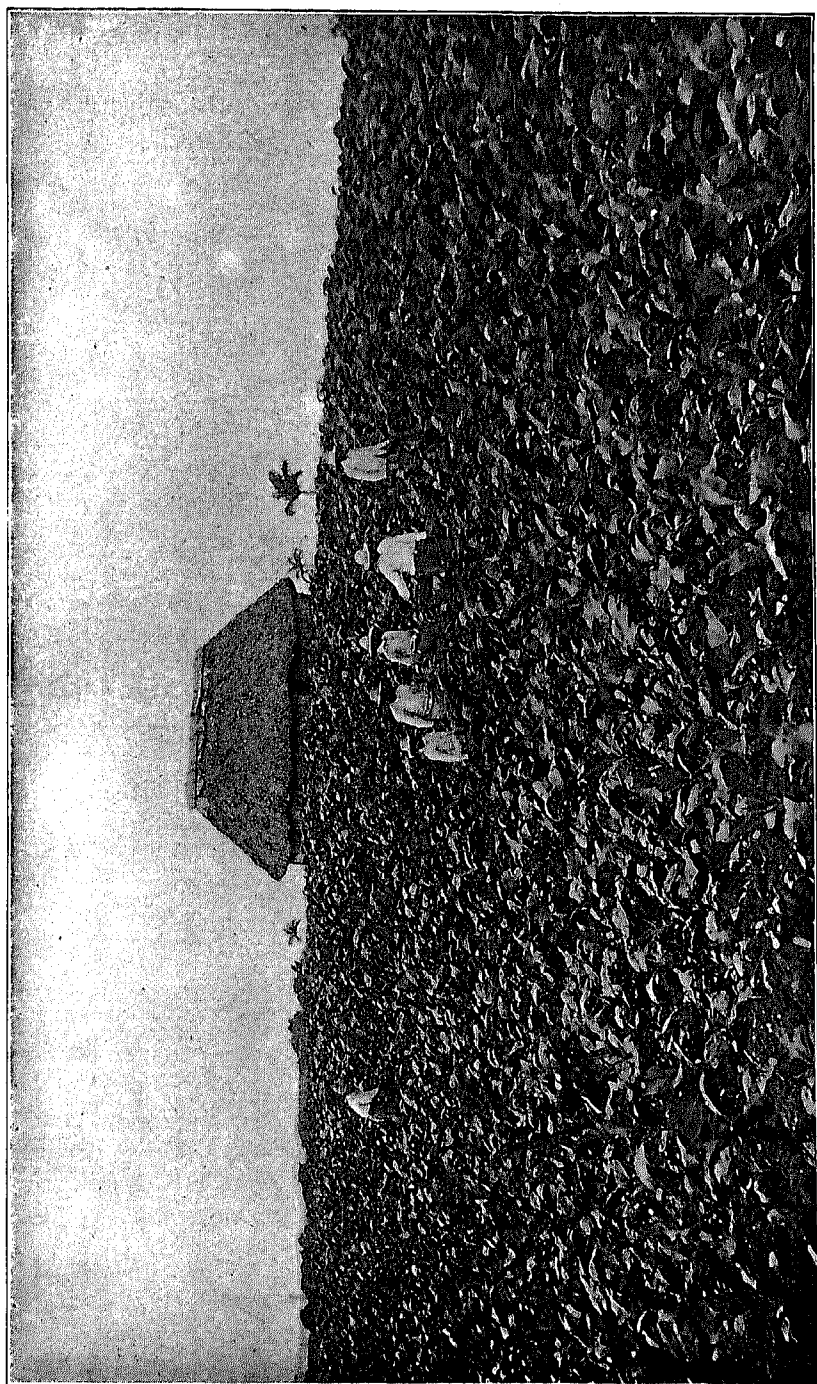
The proportion of the legally married to the consensually married among females was largest in the youngest age group and diminished steadily to the highest age group, at which age the number of consensually married was greater than the number of the legally married in the proportion of 10 to 7.

The increase in the proportion of legally married to consensually married among males in the four lower age groups is not significant, as it was small and the numbers involved are not large. The decrease in that proportion with advancing years, or the increasing proportions of consensually married to legally married with males above 30 years and with females at all ages, is due in part to a general diminution of the custom, and in part to a relative reduction in more recent years in the proportion of colored in the total population, among whom the custom is most common.

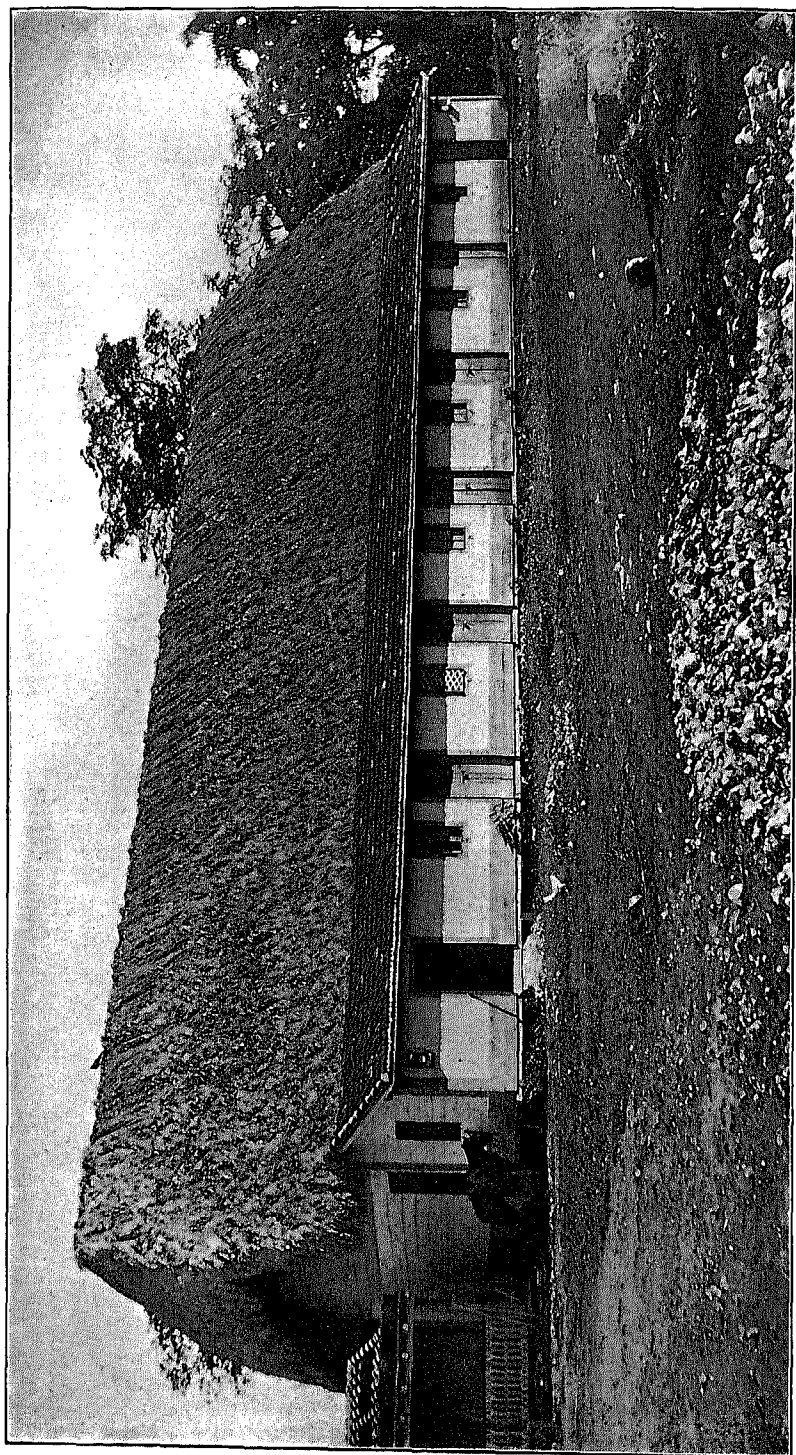
The maximum proportion of all married is found among males at about 45 years, and among females in the age group 30 to 34 years. These maxima occurred in 1907 at the same ages as in 1899.

The number of the consensually married among whites was 68,298, or 4.8 per cent of the white population. The number among the colored was 108,211,





A TOBACCO PLANTATION.



TOBACCO DRYING HOUSE.

or 17.4 per cent of the colored population. Thus the proportion of consensually married among the colored was between three and four times as great as among the whites. Comparing the consensually married with the legally married, it appears that among the whites there were only 19 consensually married to 100 legally married, while among the colored there were 181 consensually married to 100 legally married. These proportions appear as follows in the provinces and Habana city:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	CONSENSUALLY MARRIED TO EACH 100 LEGALLY MARRIED.	
	White.	Colored.
Camagüey.....	19	78
Habana.....	14	231
City of Habana.....	16	225
Matanzas.....	12	537
Oriente.....	40	129
Pinar del Río.....	21	121
Santa Clara.....	15	153

This table shows very wide differences among the provinces, from 12 in Matanzas to 40 in Oriente, among the whites, and among the colored from 78 in Camagüey to 537 in Matanzas. This province, it will be noted, has the smallest proportion of whites consensually married and by far the largest proportion of colored consensually married.

The following table shows the number and the proportion of the population consensually married in the six largest cities of Cuba:

CITY HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS. <sup>1</sup>	Population.	CONSENSUALLY MARRIED.	
		Number.	Per cent of total.
Total.....	462,634	35,910	7.8
Camagüey.....	29,616	1,400	4.7
Cárdenas.....	24,280	2,563	10.5
Cienfuegos.....	30,100	3,081	10.2
Habana.....	297,159	23,287	7.8
Matanzas.....	36,009	3,506	9.7
Santiago de Cuba.....	45,470	2,073	4.6

<sup>1</sup>Cárdenas also included.

In the cities of Habana and Cienfuegos the proportion of the population consensually married was larger than the similar proportions for the provinces in which they are situated. In the other 4 cities, the proportions were less.

The proportion of the consensually married to the population in these 6 large cities was less than the similar proportion for all Cuba; this proves that consensual marriage is more common in the rural districts of Cuba than in its cities.

The following table shows for each of the 6 largest cities the proportion of the consensually married of each element of the population, classified by color:

## POPULATION.

CITY HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS. <sup>1</sup>	PER CENT CONSENSUALLY MARRIED FORM OF TOTAL POPULATION.	
	White.	Colored.
Camagüey.....	3.4	8.6
Cárdenas.....	3.6	23.5
Cienfuegos.....	6.1	17.7
Habana.....	4.2	18.4
Matanzas.....	4.2	21.2
Santiago de Cuba.....	2.4	6.2

<sup>1</sup> Cárdenas, with 24,280 inhabitants, also included.

In every city, the per cent of colored consensually married was more than double that of the whites. Indeed, in Matanzas it was five times as great, and in Cárdenas, six and one-half times as great.

The total number of native whites 15 years of age and over was 711,262, of whom 59,340, or 8.3 per cent, were consensually married. The foreign whites 15 years of age and over numbered 192,242, of whom 8,952, or 4.6 per cent, were consensually married; this percentage is only a little more than half as great as that shown for native whites.

Classified by sex, as well as nativity, the proportions consensually married appear as follows:

NATIVITY AND SEX.	Per cent consensually married form of population at least 15 years of age.	NATIVITY AND SEX.	Per cent consensually married form of population at least 15 years of age.
Native white:		Foreign white:	
Males.....	8.2	Males.....	4.8
Females.....	8.4	Females.....	3.8

The proportions for native white males and females are very nearly equal, the females being slightly the more numerous. But among the foreign white, the proportion of males consensually married was decidedly the greater.

The following table classifies the native white males and foreign white males consensually married by age groups:

AGE GROUP.	PER CENT WHITE MALES CONSENSUALLY MARRIED FORM OF TOTAL WHITE MALE POPULATION.	
	Native.	Foreign.
15 to 19 years.....	0.1	.....
20 to 24 years.....	3.0	0.7
25 to 29 years.....	8.0	2.7
30 to 34 years.....	12.4	5.5
35 to 44 years.....	14.6	7.8
45 to 54 years.....	15.1	8.0
55 to 64 years.....	13.2	7.8
65 years and over.....	9.2	4.6

In every age group the proportion of native white is decidedly the greater. The maximum proportion is reached by both classes in the age group 45 to 54 years.

The following table classifies the consensually married whites of each province and the city of Habana, by nativity, expressing it as a percentage of the population of each class:

PROVINCE.	PER CENT CONSENSUALLY MARRIED FORM OF POPULATION AT LEAST 15 YEARS OF AGE.	
	Native white.	Foreign white.
Cuba.....	8.3	4.6
Camagüey.....	7.6	5.0
Habana.....	6.1	4.0
City of Habana.....	6.0	4.2
Matanzas.....	5.2	5.5
Oriente.....	15.7	5.9
Pinar del Río.....	9.2	4.3
Santa Clara.....	6.5	5.1

The proportions for the native white show great diversity in the different provinces, ranging from 5.2 per cent in Matanzas to the surprising proportion of 15.7 per cent in Oriente, showing that the mean for Cuba is a composite of widely differing communities. The proportions of the foreign white, on the other hand, differ little in the several provinces, the range being from 4 per cent in Habana province to 5.9 per cent in Oriente. The proportion of native white is greater than the proportion of foreign white in every province except Matanzas, where the proportion for foreign white is slightly the larger.

*The widowed.*—The number of widowed in Cuba in 1907 was 79,458, which was 3.9 per cent of the whole population, or 6.1 per cent of the population 15 years of age and over. In 1899 the number of widowed was 85,167, or 5,709 more than the number in 1907. Thus, in spite of an increase of 30 per cent in the total population, the number of widowed actually decreased. The proportion which the widowed bore to the whole population in 1899 was 5.4 per cent, and to that part of the population 15 years of age and over, 8.6 per cent.

The proportion of widowed in 1907 was very small, much less than the proportion in Porto Rico in 1899, 8.6 per cent, or the proportion in the United States in 1900, 7.9 per cent. But in comparison with the proportion in the United States, the reader must remember that in Cuba the consensually married were nearly one-third as numerous as the married, and that when such a union is broken by death the survivor is relegated not to the widowed class, but to the single class. Hence, for fair comparison, the proportion of widowed should be increased by about two-fifths, making it approximately 8.5 per cent, or somewhat larger than the proportion in the United States.

For the above reason proportions between the widowed and the married will

be used in the following discussion instead of proportions between the widowed and the total population or the population 15 years of age and over.

In 1907 the proportion of widowed to married was 18.8 per cent. This stands in strong contrast with the similar proportion 8 years earlier, 34.6 per cent, and with that of Porto Rico in 1899, 29 per cent. The proportion in the United States in 1900 was, however, decidedly less, being 14 per cent.

Below are shown the number of widowers to 100 husbands and the number of widows to 100 wives in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the United States:

COUNTRY AND CENSUS.	Widowers to 100 husbands.	Widows to 100 wives.
Cuba, 1907.....	9.3	28.7
Cuba, 1899.....	18.4	51.2
Porto Rico, 1899.....	15.3	42.6
United States, 1900.....	8.4	19.7

The proportion of widowers in Cuba has been reduced in 8 years to about one-half, while that of widows is but little more than one-half. The proportion of widows in 1907 was about three times that of widowers, while in the United States it was a little more than twice that of widowers.

Of the native whites, there were 19.1 widowed to 100 married. Of the foreign whites, the corresponding number of widowed was 14.5 and of the colored 22.8. Thus the colored had the the largest and the foreign whites the smallest proportion.

Carrying the analysis farther, and introducing the distinction of sex, it appears that of the native whites, there were 9 widowers to 100 husbands and 27 widows to 100 wives; of the foreign whites, the corresponding figures were 9 widowers and 29 widows; and of the colored, 11 widowers and 34 widows. Thus the colored showed the largest proportion of widowed in each sex.

In the city of Habana there were 43 widowed to 100 married of the native whites; 43 widowed to 100 married of the foreign whites; and 76 widowed to 100 married of the colored.

The following table presents the proportions of widowed to married, by sex and age groups:

AGE.	Widowers to 100 husbands.	Widows to 100 wives.
15 to 19 years.....	7	1
20 to 24 years.....	1	2
25 to 29 years.....	2	4
30 to 34 years.....	3	9
35 to 44 years.....	6	25
45 to 54 years.....	13	75
55 to 64 years.....	28	199
65 years and over.....	65	582

The above figures show a steady and rapid increase with advancing age in each sex, but with the females the increase is much more rapid. This results, as has been heretofore noted, in a great preponderance of widows over widowers.

This excess of widows is found in all countries. It may be accounted for in one or both of two ways; first, since husbands are, as a rule, older than their wives, their death rate is necessarily greater, that is, more of them die each year; second, widowers remarry in greater proportion than widows, and in remarrying, often choose maidens rather than widows.

The following table gives, for each province and for the city of Habana, the proportion of widowed to married, by sex, for 1907 and 1899:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	1907		1899	
	Widowers to 100 husbands.	Widows to 100 wives.	Widowers to 100 husbands.	Widows to 100 wives.
Camagüey.....	9	29	14	45
Habana.....	11	36	24	55
City of Habana.....	11	44	15	57
Matanzas.....	11	33	20	54
Oriente.....	7	25	14	47
Pinar del Río.....	9	19	20	46
Santa Clara.....	9	25	20	50

The proportion of widowers was smallest in Oriente and largest in Habana and Matanzas. Of widows, the proportion was smallest in Pinar del Río and largest in the city of Habana. The proportion of widows to widowers ranged from a trifle over 2 in Pinar del Río to 4 in Habana city. In every province the figures for 1907 were much smaller than in 1899.

*The single.*—The small proportion of married in the total population, 20.7 per cent, has been considered. Adding to this the per cent of the consensually married, 8.6, the total, 29.3 per cent, is by no means large. We should expect, therefore, to find that the proportion of single is large. There were, indeed, in 1907, 1,369,476 single persons in Cuba, including persons whose conjugal condition was unknown, and 1,098 divorced persons. This is 66.8 per cent, or about two-thirds of the total population. In 1899, the single formed 70.5 per cent of the population, a notably greater proportion.

The proportion in 1907 was larger than the proportion in any other country of importance of which we have a census. This is a result of the large percentage of young children. By eliminating those under 15 years of age, a different result is obtained. The population 15 years of age and over was 1,300,787, while the single of those ages numbered 621,386, or 47.8 per cent. The corresponding proportion in 1899 was 53.4 per cent and in Porto Rico in the same year, 45.9 per cent.

Of the males 15 years of age and over in 1907, 53.5 per cent were single and of the females, 41.2 per cent; in 1899 the corresponding proportions were 59 per cent and 47.4 per cent. The proportion of single among adults of each sex materially diminished in the 8 years.

Single males were largely in excess of single females, a phenomenon due in part to the excess of males over females in the island, and in part, to the excess of widows over widowers.

The proportion of single in each age group and by sex is shown below:

AGE.	PER CENT SINGLE FORM OF TOTAL POPULATION.			
	1907		1899	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 15 years.....	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.8
15 to 19 years.....	99.4	85.8	99.3	89.1
20 to 24 years.....	83.8	46.0	88.6	57.3
25 to 29 years.....	52.8	28.6	67.2	36.7
30 to 34 years.....	35.2	21.9	45.0	29.2
35 to 44 years.....	25.0	21.2	33.1	28.3
45 to 54 years.....	21.3	25.1	32.1	31.3
55 to 64 years.....	28.2	26.8	38.0	34.6
65 years and over.....	37.0	36.4	42.0	41.8

The proportion of single diminished with advancing age, with the males down to the age group 45 to 54 years and with the females to the age group 35 to 44 years; in the higher age groups they increased. The same phenomenon of an increase in the proportion of the single in the later age groups was noted in Cuba and Porto Rico, by the census of 1899, and in the Philippine Islands, in 1903; but in the United States and European countries, this phenomenon is not present, and the proportions go on decreasing to the end of life. Its explanation in the case of Cuba is found in the simple fact that when one of the partners in a consensual marriage dies, the remaining one, instead of becoming widowed, returns to the class of single. Since the consensual marriages were much more numerous among the colored than among the whites we should expect a greater increase in later years among that race. The following table shows this to be true:

AGE.	PER CENT SINGLE FORM OF TOTAL POPULATION.			
	Males.		Females.	
	White.	Colored. <sup>1</sup>	White.	Colored. <sup>1</sup>
15 to 19 years.....	99.5	99.1	85.1	87.4
20 to 24 years.....	85.0	80.3	43.6	53.0
25 to 29 years.....	53.6	50.5	24.5	38.1
30 to 34 years.....	34.7	37.2	16.6	33.4
35 to 44 years.....	23.1	30.8	14.3	34.1
45 to 54 years.....	17.4	31.5	15.2	41.8
55 to 64 years.....	10.4	46.4	10.3	40.9
65 years and over.....	15.7	55.9	17.7	57.5

<sup>1</sup>Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

For the single the per cent of white males diminished throughout; the female white reached a minimum at 44 years and then increased, but not greatly. The per cent of colored males reached a minimum at 44 years and then increased greatly; while the colored females reached a minimum at 34 and then also increased greatly. This seems to confirm the above explanation.



*All classes of conjugal condition.*—In the following table, the four classes of conjugal condition are brought together, classified by age groups and expressed by per cents of the total population of each age group, for Cuba, the provinces, and the city of Habana. A second table for Cuba, classifies the population also by sex.

*Population, classified by conjugal condition—per cent of total.*

AGE.	Single or unknown. <sup>1</sup>	Legally married.	Consensually married.	Widowed.
CUBA.				
15 to 19 years.....	92.5	5.8	1.7	0.4
20 to 24 years.....	66.5	24.8	8.3	1.2
25 to 29 years.....	41.8	41.7	15.3	2.9
30 to 34 years.....	29.3	49.9	17.9	6.8
35 to 44 years.....	23.3	49.1	20.8	14.4
45 to 54 years.....	23.0	42.1	20.5	23.2
55 to 64 years.....	29.0	30.0	17.8	30.7
65 years and over.....	37.0	16.7	15.6	
CAMAGÜEY.				
15 to 19 years.....	94.0	5.1	0.9	0.4
20 to 24 years.....	69.3	25.3	5.0	1.2
25 to 29 years.....	42.4	46.2	10.2	2.7
30 to 34 years.....	28.6	56.0	12.7	6.1
35 to 44 years.....	21.2	57.3	15.4	14.0
45 to 54 years.....	18.6	51.9	16.5	25.0
55 to 64 years.....	21.7	41.3	12.0	38.2
65 years and over.....	26.8	25.8	9.2	
HABANA.				
15 to 19 years.....	94.0	4.7	1.3	0.5
20 to 24 years.....	70.2	22.3	7.0	1.6
25 to 29 years.....	45.5	40.4	12.5	3.6
30 to 34 years.....	31.7	49.7	15.0	8.4
35 to 44 years.....	25.0	50.2	16.4	18.7
45 to 54 years.....	23.6	43.7	14.0	30.6
55 to 64 years.....	27.3	31.5	10.6	41.2
65 years and over.....	32.7	18.0	8.1	
HABANA CITY.				
15 to 19 years.....	95.3	3.3	1.3	0.1
20 to 24 years.....	73.6	18.4	7.5	0.5
25 to 29 years.....	50.7	34.5	31.1	1.7
30 to 34 years.....	36.4	44.3	15.6	3.7
35 to 44 years.....	28.6	45.9	16.8	8.7
45 to 54 years.....	26.4	41.7	13.1	18.8
55 to 64 years.....	20.5	30.3	8.5	31.7
65 years and over.....	34.1	16.8	5.0	44.1
MATANZAS.				
15 to 19 years.....	91.8	5.3	2.8	0.1
20 to 24 years.....	63.9	23.9	11.8	0.4
25 to 29 years.....	38.2	40.6	19.6	1.6
30 to 34 years.....	25.7	47.7	23.6	3.0
35 to 44 years.....	19.9	44.7	28.2	7.2
45 to 54 years.....	20.9	35.4	28.8	14.9
55 to 64 years.....	30.0	22.9	27.3	19.8
65 years and over.....	40.4	11.3	26.0	22.3

<sup>1</sup> Includes divorced.

## POPULATION.

*Population, classified by conjugal condition—Continued.*

AGE.	Single or unknown. <sup>1</sup>	Legally married.	Consensually married.	Widowed.
ORIENTE.				
15 to 19 years.....	92.0	5.8	2.2	.....0.3
20 to 24 years.....	62.8	25.3	11.6	.....1.0
25 to 29 years.....	38.5	38.8	21.7	.....2.3
30 to 34 years.....	28.2	44.7	24.8	.....5.0
35 to 44 years.....	23.2	42.0	29.8	.....9.0
45 to 54 years.....	23.5	36.2	31.3	.....17.0
55 to 64 years.....	29.4	27.5	26.1	.....28.5
65 years and over.....	37.3	16.9	17.3	
PINAR DEL RÍO.				
15 to 19 years.....	91.7	6.7	1.6	.....0.3
20 to 24 years.....	66.6	25.9	7.2	.....1.0
25 to 29 years.....	42.4	42.4	14.2	.....2.2
30 to 34 years.....	30.8	49.7	17.3	.....5.9
35 to 44 years.....	25.5	51.2	17.4	.....14.0
45 to 54 years.....	26.3	45.8	13.9	.....22.2
55 to 64 years.....	31.5	35.0	11.3	.....27.3
65 years and over.....	42.1	20.5	10.1	
SANTA CLARA.				
15 to 19 years.....	92.0	6.7	1.3	.....0.4
20 to 24 years.....	65.9	27.3	6.4	.....1.0
25 to 29 years.....	40.8	45.5	12.7	.....2.7
30 to 34 years.....	27.6	54.0	15.7	.....6.5
35 to 44 years.....	22.4	53.2	17.9	.....14.5
45 to 54 years.....	22.8	45.2	17.5	.....22.7
55 to 64 years.....	30.8	29.9	16.6	.....26.3
65 years and over.....	40.2	14.9	18.6	

<sup>1</sup>Includes divorced.*Population, classified by conjugal condition and sex.*

AGE.	PER CENT OF TOTAL.							
	Males.				Females.			
	Single or unknown. <sup>1</sup>	Legally married.	Consensually married.	Widowed.	Single or unknown. <sup>1</sup>	Legally married.	Consensually married.	Widowed.
All ages..	70.0	20.2	7.9	1.9	63.4	21.1	9.4	6.1
15 to 19 years...	99.4	0.4	0.2	.....	85.8	11.0	3.1	0.1
20 to 24 years...	83.8	11.6	4.5	0.1	46.5	40.2	12.7	0.6
25 to 29 years...	52.9	35.1	11.4	0.6	28.7	49.4	19.8	2.1
30 to 34 years...	35.2	48.3	15.2	1.3	21.9	51.8	21.4	4.9
35 to 44 years...	25.0	52.6	19.3	3.1	21.2	44.8	22.6	11.4
45 to 54 years...	21.3	50.6	21.4	6.7	25.1	31.7	19.3	23.0
55 to 64 years...	28.2	39.6	21.0	11.2	29.8	18.8	14.1	37.3
65 years and over	37.6	25.4	20.3	16.7	36.5	7.7	10.8	45.9

<sup>1</sup>Includes divorced.

## ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

All children born of the consensually married are under Cuban laws technically illegitimate; but under the heading of illegitimate children have been included only those children found in the families of the consensually married.

The number of them is, therefore, confessedly incomplete, especially the number of those above the ages of childhood, since many of mature years have left their homes and consequently could not be identified as of this class. The extent of these omissions will appear later in the discussion of the illegitimate by age periods.

The total number of children returned as illegitimate was 257,888, or 12.6 per cent of the total population. The corresponding proportion in 1899 was 11.8 per cent. Thus in the 8 years there was a slight increase in the proportion of illegitimate children. A part of this increase is explainable by the fact of a general increase in the proportion of children.

The following table shows the distribution of illegitimate children among the provinces and the city of Habana:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	Total population.	ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Cuba.....	2,048,980	257,888	12.6
Camagüey.....	118,269	11,197	9.5
Habana.....	538,010	39,623	7.4
City of Habana.....	297,159	21,607	7.3
Matanzas.....	239,812	27,753	11.6
Oriente.....	455,086	98,763	21.7
Pinar del Río.....	240,372	35,564	14.8
Santa Clara.....	457,431	44,983	9.8

The proportions of illegitimate children were greatest in Oriente and Pinar del Río, at the two ends of the island, where the proportions of children were greatest, and least in Habana city and province, where the proportions of children were smallest.

The two following tables show the proportion the illegitimate children formed of the total population in the 6 largest cities and in the provinces outside of those cities:

CITY, OR PROVINCE OUTSIDE OF CITY.	Total population.	ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Aggregate.....	2,048,980	257,888	12.6
Cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.....	462,634	39,140	8.5
Camagüey.....	29,616	2,399	8.1
Cárdenas.....	24,280	1,927	7.9
Cienfuegos.....	30,100	3,303	11.0
Habana.....	297,159	21,607	7.3
Matanzas.....	36,009	4,079	11.3
Santiago de Cuba.....	45,470	5,825	12.8
Provinces exclusive of cities having 25,000 inhabitants.....	1,586,346	218,748	13.8
Camagüey.....	88,653	8,798	9.9
Habana.....	240,851	18,016	7.5
Matanzas.....	179,523	21,747	12.1
Oriente.....	409,616	92,943	22.7
Pinar del Río.....	240,372	35,564	14.8
Santa Clara.....	427,331	41,680	9.8

<sup>1</sup>Cárdenas also included.

In the six largest cities, the illegitimate children formed 8.5 per cent of the population, while in the rest of Cuba they formed 13.8 per cent of the population, which fact shows that this class was decidedly more numerous in the country districts. Of the cities, Santiago de Cuba showed the largest percentage, while Matanzas and Cienfuegos had large proportions.

The number of illegitimate children among the native whites was 94,772, or 7.7 per cent of that element of the population; the number among the foreign whites was only 341; the number among the colored was 162,775, or 26.2 per cent of all the colored. It thus appears that the number of illegitimate children among the colored was nearly twice as great as the number among the native white and that the proportion was between three and four times as great.

The following table shows the percentages which illegitimate children formed of the total, the native white, and the colored population, by age groups:

AGE.	PER CENT ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN FORM OF TOTAL POPULATION.		
	All classes.	Native white.	Colored. <sup>1</sup>
Under 5 years.....	25.7	15.2	53.0
5 to 9 years.....	27.0	15.5	52.5
10 to 14 years.....	20.8	10.6	44.0
15 to 19 years.....	16.3	8.3	36.2
20 to 24 years.....	8.2	4.4	19.7
25 years and over.....	1.7	0.0	4.1

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

The proportion of illegitimate children in the population 5 to 9 years of age is slightly, but not significantly, larger than the proportion under 5 years. In the succeeding age periods, however, the proportions diminish rapidly. Indeed, it is only in the two age periods below 10 years that the figures can be considered as representing actual conditions. The proportions of illegitimate children among the native whites and the colored show a similarly rapid decrease above 10 years of age. Below that age the illegitimate colored are proportionately about three and one-half times as numerous as the illegitimate native whites; and above that age the ratio between the proportions increases, the increase probably being due to the fact that whites leave the home earlier in life than the colored.

In all probability the number of illegitimate children under 10 years of age is fairly complete, and the ratio which they form of the whole number of children of that age group may be assumed as applying to the entire population. In other words about 26 per cent, or a little more than one-fourth, of all Cubans were born of consensual unions. This is more than double the number directly enumerated. Similarly, about one-seventh of the native whites and more than one-half of the colored were born of such unions.

The consensually married formed about one-fourth of all living in the married state, while the children born of such unions formed a little more than one-fourth of all children.

In the following table are shown the proportions which illegitimate children under 10 years of age bore to all children of that age, in each province and in the city of Habana. Comparison is limited to the above age group in order to obtain a more accurate measure of the extent of illegitimacy in the provinces.

PROVINCE OR CITY.	Per cent illegitimate form of population under 10 years of age.
Camagüey.....	18.4
Habana.....	18.5
City of Habana.....	20.7
Matanzas.....	25.5
Oriente.....	38.8
Pinar del Río.....	29.8
Santa Clara.....	20.0

The above figures may be regarded as applying to all ages. In other words, in Camagüey and Habana provinces between 18 and 19 per cent of all the people were born of consensual marriages, and in Oriente not less than 38 or 39 per cent.

## CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE.

The children of school age, 5 to 17 years, numbered 541,445 in 1907, and formed 26.4 per cent of the total population. This proportion compares with 35.1 per cent in Cuba in 1899, 33.8 per cent in Porto Rico in 1899, and 28.3 per cent in the United States in 1900. This great reduction in the proportion of children of school age in Cuba in 8 years calls for explanation. During the revolution and reconcentrations, however much the children of school age may have suffered, those below school age suffered far more. Not only did a large proportion of them perish, but their numbers were lessened by the decrease in marriages and births. The children who were in 1899 less than 5 years of age were in 1907 in the class of school age, and that class was consequently reduced. Indeed, the number of children of school age in 1907 was actually less than the number in 1899 (552,928).

Of the children of school age in 1907, 272,585, or 50.3 per cent, were males, and 268,860, or 49.7 per cent, were females.

The following table shows for each province and for the city of Habana the proportion of school children to total population:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	Per cent children 5 to 17 years of age form of total population.
City of Habana.....	22.6
Habana.....	23.4
Habana, excluding the city.....	24.3
Matanzas.....	25.4
Santa Clara.....	25.8
Pinar del Río.....	28.7
Oriente.....	29.2
Camagüey.....	29.5

The above figures show that in the provinces most remote from the middle of the island where most of the fighting and where the reconcentration took place, the proportion of school children is largest; but even in these provinces the proportion is far less than it was for Cuba in 1899.

#### SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The total number of children of school age, 5 to 17 years, was 541,445. Of these, 171,017, or 31.6 per cent, attended school during the year preceding September 30, 1907. This proportion is nearly twice as great as that shown by the census of 1899, which was 15.7 per cent.

It has been shown that literacy is much more common in large cities than in the rest of Cuba, and the conclusion naturally is that school attendance is more common in the large cities. That this is so appears from the following. The 6 cities of Cuba with more than 25,000 inhabitants each had together 110,810 children of school age. Of this number, 55,336, or 49.9 per cent, attended school. The corresponding proportion in 1899 was 33 per cent. In the rest of Cuba, the proportion of the children of school age attending school in 1907 was 26.9 per cent. The corresponding proportion in 1899 was 11.5 per cent. These figures indicate a great gain in school attendance at the later census year. In 1907 the proportion of children of school age attending school in the 6 largest cities was nearly twice as great as the proportion in the rest of Cuba. The following table gives the proportion attending school in each city:

CITY.	Per cent children attending school form of population 5 to 17 years of age.
Camagüey .....	53.3
Cárdenas .....	46.1
Cienfuegos .....	54.3
Habana .....	48.7
Matanzas .....	55.0
Santiago de Cuba .....	48.8

The following table gives the proportion of children of school age attending school in each province, and the proportion attending school in each province outside of cities of 25,000 inhabitants or more:

PROVINCE.	PER CENT CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL FORM OF POPULATION 5 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE.	
	In entire province.	In province exclusive of cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.
Camagüey .....	27.7	20.0
Habana .....	42.3	35.0
Matanzas .....	35.1	20.0
Oriente .....	25.4	23.2
Pinar del Río .....	24.1	24.1
Santa Clara .....	30.7	29.0

These tables illustrate in greater detail what was stated above for Cuba as a whole.

Of the male children of school age, 32.5 per cent, and of the female children, 30.7 per cent, attended school. This result is surprising, inasmuch as it is shown farther on that a larger proportion of the female children than of the male children were literate.

Of white children of school age, 31.3 per cent, and of the colored children, 32.3 per cent, attended school. This again is surprising, as the proportion of literates among whites was greater than the proportion among colored.

The following table shows the proportion of the population in certain age groups who attended school:

AGE.	Per cent attending school.
5 to 9 years. ....	28.5
10 to 14 years. ....	52.0
15 to 17 years. ....	9.6

More than nine-tenths of all children attending school were under 15 years of age.

## LITERACY.

A census can take cognizance of the degree of education of a people only as it is indicated by certain simple tests. These tests refer usually to formal or book education, not because that is necessarily the most important, but because it is the most easily tested. The tests used by the present census were attendance at school, ability to read, and possession of college or technical education, as indicated by the possession of a degree. It is obvious that attendance at school certifies nothing regarding a person's educational attainments; yet, if the entire population is to be classed according to degree of education, some assumption must be made regarding children attending school. It can not introduce serious error to assume that all children attending school were able to read, and all under 10 years of age and not attending school were not able to read.

In 1907, of the 1,481,573 inhabitants 10 years of age and over, 837,958, or 56.6 per cent, were able to read. Of the total population, 40.9 per cent were able to read. In 1899 the proportion was 36 per cent; in 1887, 27.7 per cent, and in 1861, 19.2 per cent, thus showing a steady and rapid increase in literacy.

The following table shows the proportions of literate in the population 10 years of age and over in the case of the native whites, foreign whites, and colored, for each province and for the city of Habana:

## POPULATION.

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT LITERATE FORM OF POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE.		
	Native white.	Foreign white.	Colored. <sup>1</sup>
Camagüey.....	61.9	76.1	56.4
Habana.....	74.8	82.6	58.5
City of Habana.....	91.8	86.8	66.4
Matanzas.....	60.9	66.2	39.3
Oriente.....	51.6	71.8	43.0
Pinar del Río.....	38.9	61.8	43.2
Santa Clara.....	54.3	61.8	43.2

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

Among the native whites, literacy was highest in the city of Habana, where more than nine out of ten persons could read. It was least in Pinar del Río, where less than two-fifths were able to read. This was the only province with less than one-half literate among the native whites. Indeed, the proportion of literates in this province was less among native whites than among colored. Among foreign whites the proportion of literates was high, ranging from a little more than three-fifths in Pinar del Río and Santa Clara up to almost seven-eighths in the city of Habana. Among the colored, the proportion of literates was smallest in Matanzas, where it was about two-fifths, and highest in the city of Habana, where almost two-thirds of the people were literate.

It is usually the case that literacy is higher in cities than in the country, since in the former, schools are better, more numerous, and more generally attended. In the 6 cities of over 25,000 inhabitants each, the literates formed 82.6 per cent of the population 10 years of age and over, while in the rest of Cuba, the proportion of literates was only 47.9 per cent.

The following table gives the proportion of literates in the population at least ten years of age in each of the cities having 25,000 or more inhabitants and in the city of Cárdenas, which has 24,280 inhabitants:

CITY HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS.	Per cent literate form of population at least 10 years of age.	CITY HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS.	Per cent literate form of population. at least 10 years of age.
Camagüey.....	84.7	Cienfuegos.....	79.7
Habana.....	83.9	Matanzas.....	77.9
Santiago de Cuba.....	82.6	Cárdenas.....	73.8

The following table shows the proportion of the several elements of the population, ten years of age and over, who were able to read:

COLOR AND NATIVITY.	PER CENT LITERATE FORM OF POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE.		
	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
All classes.....	56.6	58.3	54.6
Native white.....	58.6	58.0	59.2
Foreign white.....	74.4	77.7	60.1
Colored.....	45.0	44.7	45.4



Of the total population, the proportion of males who could read was larger than that of females. Among the native white and the colored, the proportion of females who could read was slightly larger than that of males, while among the foreign white, the proportion of literate males greatly exceeded that of literate females.

The foreign whites had the largest proportion of literates, while the colored had the smallest.

The following table shows, for the total population, the proportion of literates in each age group:

AGE.	Per cent literate.
10 to 14 years.....	70.7
15 to 19 years.....	67.2
20 to 24 years.....	59.9
25 to 29 years.....	56.7
30 to 34 years.....	55.5
35 to 44 years.....	50.9
45 to 54 years.....	45.2
55 to 64 years.....	39.2
65 years and over.....	31.5

There was a steady and rapid reduction in literacy with advancing age. This is in part due to the increasing facilities for education, especially during the last eight years, and in part to the decreasing proportion of colored, the least literate class.

The following table shows the proportion of literates in each age period, of each sex, color, and nativity.

AGE.	PER CENT LITERATE.				
	Males.	Females.	Native whites.	Foreign whites.	Colored.
10 to 14 years.....	69.7	71.6	70.5	82.6	69.9
15 to 19 years.....	65.4	69.0	66.8	82.4	64.5
20 to 24 years.....	61.0	58.7	58.9	76.6	54.9
25 to 29 years.....	59.5	53.5	54.5	75.2	49.6
30 to 34 years.....	60.0	49.8	53.7	74.6	43.6
35 to 44 years.....	55.5	45.2	52.4	72.8	34.2
45 to 54 years.....	50.0	39.3	50.1	72.1	23.0
55 to 64 years.....	42.0	36.1	49.9	69.0	15.9
65 years and over.....	31.0	32.0	50.8	60.7	10.5

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

The proportions of the two sexes, for the age group 10 to 14 years, were not dissimilar, females having a slight advantage, which they increased in the next age group. Then males took the lead and maintained it until the last age period. According to the proportions of literates for the first two age periods, girls have availed themselves to a greater extent than boys of the present modern school system. During the Spanish regime, when those now over 20 years of age were children, few facilities were afforded for elementary education, and less to girls than to boys.

In all the above elements of population there is a more or less rapid decrease

in literacy with increasing age, but with certain elements the decrease is more rapid than with others. The colored, starting in the first age period with practically the same degree of literacy as the native whites, fall off with great rapidity, so that the oldest age group contains little more than one-fifth of the proportion of literates as the same group of native whites, and little more than one-seventh of the colored proportion at the ages from 10 to 14 years. It is rather surprising to find that the colored literates 10 to 14 years of age are practically as numerous, proportionately, as the native whites. The foreign whites, of course, show a high degree of literacy at all ages; even at the most advanced age, three-fifths of them could read. Literates among the native whites dropped from seven-tenths to one-half between the youngest and most advanced ages.

The following table shows for each province and for the city of Habana the proportion of literates in the total population 10 years of age and over, and in each sex:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT LITERATES FORM OF POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE.		
	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
Camagüey . . . . .	62.1	60.0	64.6
Habana . . . . .	72.7	75.8	69.0
City of Habana . . . . .	83.0	88.7	78.4
Matanzas . . . . .	52.9	52.7	53.1
Oriente . . . . .	49.6	51.3	47.8
Pinar del Río . . . . .	39.0	43.0	33.2
Santa Clara . . . . .	52.0	52.4	51.5

In the case of the total population, males, and females, the highest proportions were in Habana city and the lowest in Pinar del Río. In Habana, Oriente, Pinar del Río, and Santa Clara, the proportions of literates were greater among males than among females, and in the other two provinces the reverse was the case.

#### OCCUPATIONS.

By occupation, in connection with a census, is meant *gainful* occupation, or an occupation by means of which a person gets a livelihood for himself or for himself and others. It is not the head of the family alone, however, who may be thus occupied, as it is quite possible that other or even all members of the family may be wage-earners. Children at home or at school, housewives, etc., are not considered as being "gainfully employed" so far as census statistics are concerned.

The number of persons engaged in gainful occupations in Cuba in 1907 was 772,502. This was 37.7 per cent of the population. In 1899, the proportion was larger, being 39.6 per cent. The reduction in the proportion in 1907 is doubtless due to the increased number of young children. The proportion in 1907 was larger than that for Porto Rico in 1899, 33.2 per cent, but less than that for the United States in 1900, 39.0 per cent.

The absolute and relative numbers of persons engaged in gainful occupations were as follows in the provinces and the city of Habana:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	Population.	WAGE-EARNERS.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Cuba.....	2,048,980	772,502	37.7
City of Habana.....	287,159	138,906	46.7
Habana.....	538,010	229,605	42.7
Matanzas.....	239,812	92,399	38.5
Santa Clara.....	467,431	171,408	37.5
Camagüey.....	118,269	42,882	36.3
Pinar del Río.....	240,372	84,655	35.2
Oriente.....	455,086	151,553	33.3

The proportion of breadwinners was almost as low in Oriente as in Porto Rico. In Santa Clara it was about the same as the average for Cuba. The city of Habana had by far the largest proportion, and this fact raises the question whether breadwinners were relatively more numerous in city or country.

In the 19 cities with 8,000 or more inhabitants each there was a total population of 619,835, of which 260,774, or 42.1 per cent, were breadwinners. Rural Cuba had a population of 1,429,145, of which 511,728, or 35.8 per cent, were wage-earners. The following table gives the proportion of wage-earners to the total population in each of the 19 cities:

CITY HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS.	Per cent of wage-earners in total population.	CITY HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS.	Per cent of wage-earners in total population.
Habana.....	46.7	San Antonio de los Baños.....	37.8
Sagua la Grande.....	43.3	Guantánamo.....	37.0
Marianao.....	42.1	Sancti-Spiritus.....	36.6
Jovellanos.....	40.9	Santa Clara.....	36.5
Cienfuegos.....	39.9	Camagüey.....	36.1
Cárdenas.....	39.5	Guanabacoa.....	35.7
Santiago de Cuba.....	39.5	Caibarién.....	35.3
Pinar del Río.....	39.1	Manzanillo.....	30.5
Matanzas.....	38.5	Trinidad.....	28.8
Güines.....	38.4		

Habana, the largest city, had the greatest proportion, while Trinidad had less than any other city. Of the above 19 cities, 11 had proportions greater than that for Cuba as a whole and 8 had smaller proportions.

The following table shows the proportion of wage-earners in the rural portions of the several provinces:

PROVINCE.	Per cent of wage-earners in rural population.	PROVINCE.	Per cent of wage-earners in rural population.
Matanzas.....	38.3	Camagüey.....	36.3
Habana.....	37.6	Pinar del Río.....	35.0
Santa Clara.....	37.4	Oriente.....	32.5

Perhaps the most striking feature of the above figures is their uniformity. The smallest proportion, 32.5 per cent, in Oriente, differed but 5.8 per cent from the largest, that of Matanzas, 38.3 per cent.

Comparison of the proportions in the cities of each province with the proportion in the rural parts of the province, shows that in 12 cases the proportion of wage-earners was greater in the cities than in the rest of the province and in 7 cases it was less.

The number of male wage-earners was 698,982, or 65.0 per cent of all males; that of female wage-earners was 73,520, or 7.5 per cent of all females. In 1899, the corresponding proportions were 68.2 per cent for males and 8.8 per cent for females. There was, therefore, a reduction in the recent census in each sex. In Porto Rico, in 1899, the proportions were 56.9 per cent for males and 9.9 per cent for females. It appears, therefore, that in Cuba in 1907 the proportion of gainfully employed was greater for males and less for females than the corresponding proportions for Porto Rico in 1899.

In the following table the proportions of breadwinners are given by sex, for each province, and for the city of Habana, for 1907 and 1899:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT OF WAGE-EARNERS IN TOTAL POPULATION.			
	1907		1899	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Camagüey.....	63.8	5.8	60.0	10.3
Habana.....	69.7	12.2	71.0	12.0
City of Habana.....	73.6	16.8	72.0	16.0
Matanzas.....	66.7	8.6	60.2	13.7
Oriente.....	59.0	5.1	61.4	6.0
Pinar del Río.....	61.7	4.8	60.8	4.8
Santa Clara.....	65.0	8.5	70.2	7.1

In 1907 the maximum proportion among males was in Habana and the minimum in Oriente; among females also the maximum was in Habana, but the minimum was in Pinar del Río. Comparing the figures of the two censuses, the proportion of gainfully employed males increased in Camagüey alone. In every other province the proportion decreased. Of female breadwinners, the proportion increased decidedly in Santa Clara and slightly in Habana and Oriente. In Pinar del Río the proportions were equal, while in Camagüey and Matanzas they decreased greatly.

The fact that Habana city contained the largest proportion of wage-earners of each sex, suggests that conditions in the other cities may be similar, and that the rural districts may contain lower proportions of wage-earners of each sex. To test this, the proportions between the population and the wage-earners of the 6 cities with 25,000 or more inhabitants have been obtained separately by

sex. The male population of these 6 cities numbered 234,986, and the male wage-earners 166,699, showing that 70.9 per cent of the males were wage-earners. The gainfully employed females numbered 227,648, of which total, 36,326 were wage-earners, the proportion being 16 per cent.

In the sections of Cuba outside of the 6 cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants each, the male population was 839,896, of which 532,283, or 63.4 per cent, were wage-earners; while the female population numbered 746,450, of which 37,194, or 5 per cent, were wage-earners.

Thus, for each sex, the proportion of wage-earners was much greater in the large cities than in the smaller cities and country districts.

The following table gives, by sex, the proportion of wage-earners to population, in each of the 6 cities with a population of at least 25,000 inhabitants and in each province exclusive of these large cities.

CITY OR PROVINCE.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total.	Wage-earners.		Total.	Wage-earners.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Cuba.....	1,074,882	698,982	65.0	974,098	73,520	7.5
Cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants <sup>1</sup> .....	234,986	166,699	70.9	227,648	36,326	16.0
Camagüey, Camagüey..	13,568	8,060	63.8	16,048	2,019	12.6
Cárdenas, Matanzas....	11,634	7,882	67.7	12,646	1,713	13.5
Cienfuegos, Santa Clara	14,489	9,695	66.9	15,611	2,321	14.9
Habana, Habana.....	157,155	115,437	73.5	140,004	23,469	16.8
Matanzas, Matanzas....	16,593	10,723	64.6	19,416	3,129	16.1
Santiago de Cuba, Oriente.....	21,547	14,302	66.4	23,923	3,675	15.3
Provinces exclusive of cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.....	839,896	532,283	63.4	746,450	37,194	5.0
Camagüey.....	48,550	30,983	63.8	40,103	1,220	3.0
Habana.....	127,596	83,153	65.2	113,255	7,546	6.7
Matanzas.....	95,333	63,778	66.9	84,190	5,174	6.1
Oriente.....	212,189	125,935	59.4	197,427	7,641	3.9
Pinar del Río.....	128,542	79,311	61.7	111,830	5,344	4.8
Santa Clara.....	227,686	149,123	65.5	199,645	10,269	5.1

<sup>1</sup>Cárdenas with 24,280 inhabitants also included.

There does not appear to be any relation between the proportions of wage-earners and the population of the cities, beyond the fact that in the case of each sex the proportion was greatest in Habana, the largest city.

Considering the males in the districts outside of the large cities, Matanzas had the highest proportion and Oriente the lowest. For females, Habana was highest and Camagüey lowest.

The following table brings together, for comparison, the proportion which female wage-earners bore to the total female population in the large cities of the several provinces and in the remainder of the provinces:

PROVINCE.	PER CENT OF WAGE-EARNERS IN TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION.	
	Cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.	Smaller cities and country districts.
Camagüey.....	12.6	3.0
Habana.....	16.8	6.7
Matanzas.....	15.1	6.1
Oriente.....	15.3	3.9
Pinar del Río.....		4.8
Santa Clara.....	14.0	5.1

The proportion of wage-earners in the cities ranged from two and one-half to over four times that of the rest of the provinces.

The following table gives, for each sex, the number and the proportion of wage-earners to the total of that sex for each province and for the city of Habana:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total.	Wage-earners.		Total.	Wage-earners.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Cuba.....	1,074,882	608,082	65.0	974,098	73,520	7.5
Camagüey.....	62,118	30,043	63.8	56,151	3,239	5.8
Habana.....	284,751	198,500	69.7	253,250	31,015	12.2
City of Habana.....	157,155	115,437	73.5	140,004	23,469	16.8
Matanzas.....	123,560	82,383	66.7	116,252	10,016	8.6
Oriente.....	233,736	140,237	59.9	221,350	11,316	5.1
Pinar del Río.....	128,542	79,311	61.7	111,830	5,344	4.8
Santa Clara.....	242,175	158,818	65.6	215,256	12,500	5.8

Among males the highest proportions were, of course, in the city and province of Habana. The lowest proportion was in Oriente, with Pinar del Río very near it. Among females, as with males, the city and province of Habana had the highest proportions, while Pinar del Río was the lowest, with Oriente very near it. Thus the provinces at the two extremes of the island had the lowest proportions of wage-earners, a fact connected with their large proportions of young children.

Under the instructions given enumerators, inquiries concerning occupations applied only to persons 10 or more years of age. Hence in noting the proportions of persons gainfully employed, it is better to disregard the population under 10 years of age. Persons at least 10 years of age numbered 1,481,573 in 1907; of these 772,502, or 52.1 per cent, were breadwinners. The corresponding proportion in Cuba in 1899 was 51.2 per cent, or slightly less, and in Porto Rico in the same year the proportion was 48 per cent, which was much less. It appears, therefore, that the reduction in the proportion of breadwinners to total population in 1907 as compared with 1899 was due to the greatly increased proportion of young children in the later year.

The following table shows the proportion of breadwinners to population 10 or more years of age, for each province and for the city of Habana in 1907 and in 1899:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	PER CENT OF WAGE-EARNERS IN POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE.	
	1907	1899
Oriente.....	48.2	45.7
Camagüey.....	49.8	49.9
Matanzas.....	52.0	53.5
Santa Clara.....	52.1	51.8
Pinar del Río.....	52.5	52.1
Habana.....	55.5	53.1
City of Habana.....	57.7	55.7

The range in the proportions of wage-earners to the population at least 10 years of age is much less than the corresponding range for the entire population. It will be remembered that the proportions of young children were greatest in Oriente and least in Habana city. The elimination of the children has brought the proportions of wage-earners in the different provinces nearer together.

The proportion of wage-earners was greater in the western than in the eastern parts of the island and reached a maximum in the city of Habana.

In the following table the proportions of wage-earners in different age groups are given for 1907 and 1899:

AGE.	PER CENT OF WAGE-EARNERS.	
	1907	1899
10 to 14 years.....	15.5	24.6
15 to 19 years.....	48.8	48.8
20 to 24 years.....	58.2	56.2
25 to 29 years.....	58.6	57.7
30 to 34 years.....	60.1	59.3
35 to 44 years.....	60.4	60.4
45 to 54 years.....	60.6	60.3
55 to 64 years.....	58.9	59.5
65 years and over.....	52.7	52.0

In 1907 only about one-seventh of those between 10 and 14 years of age were wage-earners. In the next age period, 15 to 19 years, the proportion rose to nearly one-half, and thereafter, up to 65 years, nearly or quite three-fifths were engaged in gainful occupations. The proportion did not materially diminish until the latest age period, 65 years and over, although the maximum was reached at the period from 45 to 54 years. The differences between the proportions for the 2 years is noteworthy in only one point. The proportion in the first age period, 10 to 14 years, was much less at the later census. This was probably due to two causes: first, the smaller number of children of this age in 1907, and, second, the great prosperity of the country at this time, as contrasted with the poverty of the people 8 years earlier.

The following table shows the proportions of wage-earners of each sex in the different age groups for the censuses of 1907 and 1899:

AGE.	PER CENT OF WAGE-EARNERS.			
	Males.		Females.	
	1907	1899	1907	1899
10 to 14 years.....	27.8	44.0	2.6	4.5
15 to 19 years.....	87.1	91.6	11.1	10.3
20 to 24 years.....	98.8	98.1	11.5	11.4
25 to 29 years.....	99.3	98.5	10.5	12.0
30 to 34 years.....	99.3	98.0	11.5	13.4
35 to 44 years.....	99.3	98.3	12.7	14.6
45 to 54 years.....	99.2	97.5	13.0	16.8
55 to 64 years.....	98.7	96.2	12.9	15.8
65 years and over.....	94.7	90.2	10.0	13.3

In the youngest age group, both males and females were in much smaller proportions in 1907 than in 1899. In the second age group, males were relatively fewer and females more numerous in the later year. The maximum proportion of males, which was reached at the age of 25 and extended thence to 44 years, in 1907, was higher in that year than in 1899, and the decrease in advancing years was not large.

The proportion of females was greater in 1899 than in 1907 for almost all of the age groups. In 1899, the maximum, 15.8 per cent, was reached in the age group 55 to 64 years, while in 1907, the maximum was reached 10 years earlier and was only 13.6 per cent.

The following table shows the number and proportion of wage-earners in the population, classified by color and nativity and by sex:

COLOR, NATIVITY, AND SEX.	Total population.	WAGE-EARNERS.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Total.....	2,048,980	772,602	37.7
Whites.....	1,428,176	531,099	37.2
Male.....	771,611	505,901	65.6
Female.....	656,565	25,798	3.9
Native.....	1,224,539	369,378	30.2
Male.....	608,597	340,545	57.4
Female.....	615,942	19,833	3.2
Foreign.....	203,637	162,321	79.7
Male.....	163,014	156,356	95.9
Female.....	40,623	5,965	14.7
Colored <sup>1</sup> .....	620,804	240,803	38.8
Male.....	303,271	193,081	63.7
Female.....	317,533	47,722	15.0

<sup>1</sup>Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

The fact that the proportion of white wage-earners was less than that of colored was due in part to the larger proportion of young children among them, and in part to the larger proportion of white women workers. The



proportion of male breadwinners was greater among the whites than among the colored. In the case of the females, however, the proportion of colored breadwinners was about four times as great as that of the whites.

The large proportion of breadwinners among the foreign white males is, of course, due to the age composition of this class. The proportion of female wage-earners was more than four times as great among the foreign whites as among the native whites.

The following table gives the proportion of breadwinners in each age group, classified by sex, race, and nativity:

AGE.	PER CENT OF WAGE-EARNERS IN TOTAL POPULATION.					
	Males.			Females.		
	Native white.	Foreign white.	Colored. <sup>1</sup>	Native white.	Foreign white.	Colored.
10 to 14 years.....	27.0	50.7	27.3	1.5	11.0	4.9
15 to 19 years.....	84.6	97.3	87.9	6.3	27.7	19.6
20 to 24 years.....	98.4	99.5	99.1	5.7	27.6	21.1
25 to 29 years.....	99.1	99.4	99.2	4.6	18.8	20.7
30 to 34 years.....	99.2	99.5	99.3	4.7	14.7	23.5
35 to 44 years.....	99.2	99.4	99.3	5.0	13.2	25.3
45 to 54 years.....	99.2	99.1	99.2	5.1	12.2	26.7
55 to 64 years.....	98.7	98.3	98.8	4.0	8.7	25.1
65 years and over.....	95.1	91.5	95.3	2.8	5.1	17.6

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

The proportions of native white and colored males were very similar to one another throughout all ages and contrast strongly with those of the foreign white males. The latter were much the highest in the early age groups and remained the highest to the age of 45 years, from which point they were slightly exceeded by the other classes.

In the case of females, the proportion of the native white was much the smallest at each age period. The proportions of the foreign white were larger than those of the colored up to 25 years, but beyond that age they were exceeded by the latter; in the latest age periods, the excess was great. The large proportions between 15 and 24 years among the foreign whites were caused by the class of domestic servants, mainly immigrants from Spain. This class has trebled in proportion since 1899.

The occupations in which persons are engaged are grouped by the census into five main classes, as follows:

Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.

Domestic and personal service.

Manufacturing and mechanical industries.

Trade and transportation.

Professional service.

The first class includes all persons engaged in the so-called extractive industries or those concerned with getting the wealth out of the earth or water; the third class includes those who transform the raw material furnished by

the extractive industries into new forms or combinations; the fourth class includes all engaged in giving place or time values to wealth by moving it from a place where it is less needed to a place where it is more needed, or by saving it from a time when it is less needed until a time when it is more needed; while the second and fifth classes include all whose contribution to society is in the form of personal services rather than of goods or of services upon goods. The line of division between these groups or classes is often obscure, and in many individual cases serious difficulties have arisen in selecting the best group to which a person or an occupation should be assigned under the imperfect description found on the schedule.

The population of Cuba engaged in gainful occupations was divided as follows among the 5 groups:

OCCUPATION GROUP.	WAGE-EARNERS.		
	Number, 1907	Per cent distribution.	
		1907	1899
Total.....	772,502	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.....	374,060	48.5	48.1
Domestic and personal service.....	122,288	16.0	22.8
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....	120,021	16.3	14.0
Trade and transportation.....	130,410	17.6	12.8
Professional service.....	12,805	1.6	1.4

Nearly one-half of all workers were engaged in agriculture and about one-sixth, each, in domestic and personal service, in manufacturing and mechanical industries, and in trade and transportation.

A comparison of the percentages for 1907 and 1899 shows that the proportion in agricultural pursuits has scarcely changed, but those in domestic and personal service have decreased greatly, while those in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits and in trade and transportation have greatly increased. The decided increase in the case of trade and transportation is due in a measure, at least, to the recent extension of railways, and to the general business prosperity.

The following table shows the distribution of males and females among the great groups of occupations:

OCCUPATION GROUP.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE-EARNERS.	
	Males.	Females.
Total.....	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.....	53.2	4.3
Domestic and personal service.....	10.6	60.6
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....	16.8	21.0
Trade and transportation.....	19.2	2.8
Professional service.....	1.3	5.4

Of the males more than one-half were agriculturists; almost one-fifth were in trade and transportation; over one-seventh were in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits; and about one-tenth only were in domestic and personal service. The proportions for the females differed widely. Two-thirds were in domestic and personal service; one-fifth followed manufacturing and mechanical pursuits; and only about one twenty-fifth were agriculturists; while in trade and transportation the proportion was very small.

The following table shows by sex the distribution of breadwinners among the 5 great groups of occupations, by percentage of males and females over 10 years of age:

OCCUPATION GROUP.	PER CENT OF WAGE-EARNERS.	
	Among males at least 10 years of age.	Among females at least 10 years of age.
Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.....	47.2	0.4
Domestic and personal service.....	9.3	6.2
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....	14.0	2.2
Trade and transportation.....	17.0	0.3
Professional service.....	1.1	0.6

The following table shows by sex the distribution of breadwinners among the 5 great groups of occupations, by percentage of the total population occupied:

OCCUPATION GROUP.	PER CENT OF WAGE-EARNERS.	
	Males.	Females.
Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.....	48.1	0.4
Domestic and personal service.....	9.5	6.4
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....	14.3	2.0
Trade and transportation.....	17.4	0.3
Professional service.....	1.1	0.5

The following table shows the proportion of males and females in the total number of breadwinners in each of the 5 great groups of occupations:

OCCUPATION GROUP.	PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.
Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.....	99.2	0.8
Domestic and personal service.....	60.0	40.0
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....	87.8	12.2
Trade and transportation.....	98.5	1.5
Professional service.....	68.4	31.6

From this table it appears that practically all agriculturists and practically all of those engaged in trade and transportation were males; moreover, seven-eighths of those engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits and two-

thirds of those in professional service were males. Of the persons engaged in domestic and personal service three-fifths were males and two-fifths females.

The following table shows for each age period the proportion of wage-earners engaged in each of the 5 great groups of occupations:

AGE.	PER CENT OF WAGE-EARNERS ENGAGED IN				
	Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.
Total.....	48.5	1.7	15.8	17.7	16.3
10 to 14 years.....	65.7	0.1	10.0	10.8	12.5
15 to 19 years.....	47.8	1.0	13.4	17.6	20.2
20 to 24 years.....	48.2	1.6	15.0	17.5	16.8
25 to 29 years.....	47.0	1.9	16.4	18.5	16.2
30 to 34 years.....	44.6	2.0	16.3	20.4	16.8
35 to 44 years.....	45.6	2.0	16.4	18.8	16.9
45 to 54 years.....	49.2	2.0	16.6	17.6	14.7
55 to 64 years.....	51.7	1.8	18.3	15.8	12.4
65 years and over....	53.4	1.3	17.0	12.2	10.2

Much the largest occupation group at all ages was the group for agriculture, fisheries, and mining. This group was largest in the youngest age period; then it diminished up to 35 years, from which age it increased to the most advanced age. Professional service, at all ages, was very small, increasing up to middle life and then decreasing. Domestic and personal service increased up to 65 years and then diminished. Trade and transportation, starting with a small percentage, increased up to 35 years, then diminished. The maximum for manufacturing and mechanical pursuits was reached at the age group 15 to 19 years.

The following table shows the numbers of those engaged in the 44 important occupation classes and the proportions which the numbers so engaged formed of the total number of wage-earners:

## OCCUPATIONS.

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OCCUPATION.	WAGE-EARNERS.	
	Number.	Per cent.
Farmers, planters, and farm laborers.....	367,931	47.6
Merchants.....	50,856	6.6
Day laborers.....	42,358	5.5
Servants.....	39,312	5.1
Salesmen.....	32,324	4.2
Cigarmakers.....	27,503	3.6
Clerks and copyists.....	26,483	3.4
Laundresses.....	25,533	3.3
Carpenters.....	21,422	2.8
Masons.....	12,163	1.6
Draymen and coachmen.....	10,199	1.3
Seamstresses.....	9,470	1.2
Policemen and soldiers.....	8,288	1.1
Mechanics.....	7,917	1.0
Shoemakers.....	6,848	0.9
Sailors and boatmen.....	6,446	0.9
Bakers.....	6,162	0.8
Teachers.....	5,964	0.8
Barbers and hairdressers.....	5,039	0.7
Tailors.....	5,112	0.6
Blacksmiths.....	3,668	0.5
Bankers, brokers, capitalists, and financiers.....	2,792	0.4
Miners.....	2,516	0.3
Peddlers and hucksters.....	2,444	0.3
Painters.....	2,434	0.3
Dressmakers.....	2,337	0.3
Harness makers.....	1,946	0.3
Printers, lithographers, etc.....	1,817	0.2
Cattle dealers.....	1,699	0.2
Fishermen.....	1,693	0.2
Miners and quarrymen.....	1,662	0.2
Machinists.....	1,498	0.2
Lawyers.....	1,349	0.2
Physicians and surgeons.....	1,243	0.2
Apprentices.....	1,140	0.1
Butchers.....	1,008	0.1
Steam railway employees.....	951	0.1
Firemen (not locomotive).....	937	0.1
Officials of manufacturing companies.....	906	0.1
Boilermakers.....	888	0.1
Tinsmiths.....	830	0.1
Civil engineers and land surveyors.....	804	0.1
Agents (real estate), collectors, and commercial travelers.....	773	0.1
Musicians.....	762	0.1

The above 44 occupations comprised 97.8 per cent of all wage-earners. Nearly four-fifths of the total number engaged in the first 8 occupations.

Agriculturists were far the largest class, and formed nearly one-half of all wage-earners. Merchants, second in rank, were far below them in number, with a proportion of one-sixteenth of all.

The following table shows the number and the proportion of wage-earners in each of eleven selected occupations, for the native whites, foreign whites, and colored:

OCCUPATION.	WAGE-EARNERS.					
	Native white.		Foreign white.		Colored. <sup>1</sup>	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Farmers, planters, and farm laborers.....	211,025	57.1	48,848	30.1	108,058	44.9
Merchants.....	20,210	5.5	20,307	10.2	4,333	1.8
Day laborers.....	16,724	4.5	9,851	6.1	15,783	6.6
Servants.....	6,118	1.7	9,290	5.7	23,904	9.9
Salesmen.....	9,034	2.4	21,273	13.1	2,017	0.8
Cigarmakers.....	14,922	4.0	2,096	1.3	10,485	4.4
Clerks and copyists.....	18,986	5.1	5,633	3.5	1,804	0.8
Laundrers.....	3,973	1.1	1,065	0.7	20,500	8.5
Carpenters.....	7,589	2.1	4,570	2.8	9,263	3.8
Masons.....	2,595	0.7	2,645	1.6	6,923	2.9
Draymen and coachmen....	4,100	1.1	3,170	2.0	2,920	1.2

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

Among the native whites the farmers and farm laborers constituted nearly three-fifths of the breadwinners. Merchants, who were next in rank, were less than one-tenth as numerous. Then followed clerks and copyists, day laborers, and cigarmakers.

Among the foreign whites, agriculturists, although the most numerous class, formed less than one-third of the whole number of breadwinners. Then came merchants with about one-sixth, salesmen with one-eighth, and day laborers and servants with about one-sixteenth. There were more merchants and salesmen in this element of the population than in any other.

Among the colored, agriculturists were again in far the greatest proportion, with about nine-twentieths of all breadwinners. Next came servants, with about one-tenth, then laundrymen and day laborers.

The following table gives the number and proportion of males and of females in each of eleven selected occupations:

OCCUPATION.	WAGE-EARNERS.			
	Males.		Females.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Draymen and coachmen.....	10,199	100.0	.....	.....
Carpenters.....	21,420	99.9	.....	.....
Masons.....	12,161	99.9	2	0.1
Salesmen.....	32,208	99.6	2	0.1
Farmers, planters, and farm laborers	364,821	99.2	116	0.4
Merchants.....	50,302	98.0	3,110	0.8
Day laborers.....	41,767	98.6	554	1.1
Clerks and copyists.....	25,599	98.7	591	1.4
Cigarmakers.....	24,161	87.8	884	3.3
Servants.....	15,934	40.5	3,342	12.2
Laundrers.....	1,527	6.0	23,378	50.5
			24,016	94.0

All of the draymen and coachmen and nearly all of the carpenters, masons, salesmen, agriculturists, merchants, and laborers were males. Most of the clerks and copyists, and cigarmakers were males. On the other hand, nearly all launderers were females. Of the servants two-fifths were males and three-fifths females.

The following table gives the proportion of all male and female wage-earners who were engaged in certain selected occupations:

OCCUPATION.	PER CENT OF WAGE-EARNERS.	
	Male.	Female.
Farmers, planters, and farm laborers.....	52.2	4.2
Merchants.....	7.2	0.8
Day laborers.....	6.0	0.8
Salesmen.....	4.6	0.2
Clerks and copyists.....	3.7	1.2
Cigarmakers.....	3.5	4.5
Carpenters.....	3.1	.....
Servants.....	2.3	31.8
Masons.....	1.7	.....
Draymen and coachmen.....	1.5	.....
Launderers.....	0.2	32.7

Over one-half of all male wage-earners were agriculturists; other important classes were merchants and day laborers. Of the female wage-earners, about one-third were laundresses and almost as many were servants.

## FAMILIES AND DWELLINGS.

A family, in the ordinary or popular sense of the word, means a group of persons bound together by ties of kindred. Usually they live together, but this is not necessarily involved in the word, for a married son or daughter occupying a separate house is still regarded as a member of the family. On the other hand, not all persons who live with the family are deemed members, for servants, laborers, or boarders are excluded.

The census finds such a definition of the family inapplicable to its field of work. The test of kindred can not be applied by the enumerator. In many cases families of relatives are dispersed through the community, returns about them come through different enumerators, and their names and the facts about them can not be assembled on the schedules or tabulated together. Accordingly in this field, as in several others, the census is forced to abandon the effort to bring together data that belong together and to confine itself to the simpler and more practicable task of tabulating together data that are found by the enumerators conjoined. The census test of a family is not kinship by blood, but association in home life. Persons living in the same home are for census purposes members of the same family.

In census usage, therefore, the word "family" means the group of people, whether related by blood or not, who share a common dwelling and table. If a person sleeps and eats alone, he constitutes for census purposes a family.

On the other hand, if a large group of people sleep and eat in a common dwelling, like a hotel or convent, they make up a single census family. Census families, therefore, may be divided into two classes: Natural families or families in the popular sense of that word, and "other families." Members of a natural family are bound together primarily by ties of kindred. Members of other families are bound together primarily by other motives, usually those of an economic character. The latter may perhaps without great violence to the facts be called economic families. These two classes of motives may and often do coexist, but the family should be classed with natural families or with economic families according to the class of motives which is primary. For example, a family having only one boarder should doubtless be grouped with natural families, but a family in which the boarders largely outnumber the blood relatives should be grouped with economic families.

*Size of family.*—The limits of size are much wider in the economic family than in the natural family. The economic family may consist of one person living alone, of two partners living together at their place of business, of three or more boarders living with a housekeeper, or of hundreds of guests, nuns, or prisoners living together in a hotel, convent, or prison. On the basis of number of members alone no sharp lines can be drawn between natural families and economic families. Still, the only classification of census families presented in the tables of this volume is that by size, and on this basis, therefore, an attempt may perhaps be made to divide census families into two classes, one of which shall consist mainly of natural families and the other mainly of economic families.

As a natural family can not be composed of a single member, the lower limit of size for a natural family may be drawn with confidence between two members and one. The higher limit is more vague and uncertain. Yet it seems that if all families of more than ten persons are grouped as economic families, a large proportion, if not a majority, of the persons in them might be assumed to be living apart from their kindred—that is, as farm laborers in their employers' families or as boarders, lodgers, or residents of hotels, schools, prisons, or other institutions treated by the census as a family, but not so regarded in ordinary speech. On this basis, therefore, the families in Cuba may be divided into the following three groups:

1. Families of one member.
2. Families of two to ten members.
3. Families of more than ten members.

Of these groups the second consists mainly of natural families, the first entirely and the third largely, if not mainly, of economic families.

The total number of families in Cuba in 1907 was 427,630, an increase over the number in 1899 of 30.4 per cent, which percentage is a little greater than that of the increase in population. The average number of persons in a family was 4.8 at both censuses. Considering the great increase in the number of young children by 1907, it is surprising that the averages should be the same for the two years. The increase in population is of course accounted for



by the above noted increase in the number of families. In 1900, the average family in the United States contained 4.7 persons, and the average for Porto Rico in 1899 was 5.3 persons.

The following table presents the number of families and their average size, for each province and for the city of Habana:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	Number of families.	Average number of persons to a family.
Cuba.....	427,630	4.8
City of Habana.....	70,752	4.2
Matanzas.....	56,758	4.2
Habana.....	120,413	4.5
Santa Clara.....	93,000	4.9
Oriente.....	90,373	5.0
Pinar del Río.....	45,663	5.3
Camagüey.....	21,423	5.5

The city of Habana and the province of Matanzas had the smallest average family and the sparsely populated province of Camagüey the largest. In Pinar del Río, the number was the same as in Porto Rico; and in Camagüey, alone, was it larger.

While the average size of the Cuban family was 4.8 persons, that of families having native white heads was much larger, being 5.2. That of families having foreign white heads was the same as that of the total population, 4.8, while that of the colored was much smaller, being only 4.2.

The following table gives, for each province and the city of Habana, the average size of family in each element of the population, as determined by the race or nationality of its head:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A FAMILY.			
	All classes.	Native white.	Foreign white.	Colored. <sup>1</sup>
Cuba.....	4.8	5.2	4.8	4.2
Camagüey.....	5.5	5.8	5.0	5.0
Habana.....	4.5	4.9	4.4	3.7
City of Habana.....	4.2	4.7	4.2	3.5
Matanzas.....	4.2	4.8	4.6	3.5
Oriente.....	5.0	5.3	4.9	4.2
Pinar del Río.....	5.3	5.4	5.7	4.7
Santa Clara.....	4.9	5.2	5.1	4.3

<sup>1</sup> Includes black, mixed, and yellow.

In all provinces the native white families were larger than those of the total population; the foreign white families were smaller in one-half of the provinces and larger in the other half; while in all cases the colored families were much smaller.

The following table presents, for each province and for Habana city, the per cent distribution, by size, of the whole number of families:

PERSONS TO A FAMILY.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF FAMILIES.							
	Cuba.	Camagney.	Habana.	City of Habana.	Matanzas.	Oriente.	Pinar del Río.	Santa Clara.
1.....	8.7	6.3	11.3	14.3	12.5	6.7	6.1	6.9
2.....	14.0	12.4	17.6	20.3	17.8	13.0	10.7	14.0
3.....	15.3	13.2	16.4	17.3	16.7	14.0	13.3	15.1
4.....	14.3	12.8	14.3	13.5	14.2	14.6	14.1	14.7
5.....	12.8	12.1	12.1	10.0	12.0	13.3	14.0	13.4
6.....	10.5	10.6	9.3	7.0	9.1	11.1	12.4	11.1
7.....	7.9	8.8	6.5	5.4	6.6	8.7	10.0	8.4
8.....	5.7	6.9	4.5	3.7	4.4	6.5	7.1	6.1
9.....	3.7	5.4	2.9	2.5	2.8	4.2	4.7	4.0
10.....	2.4	4.0	1.8	1.0	1.7	2.0	3.1	2.5
11 to 15.....	3.3	6.8	2.7	2.5	2.0	3.7	3.9	3.3
16 to 20.....	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3
21 and over.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2

The number of families of 1 person each was 37,300. This was 8.7 per cent of the total number of families and represented 1.8 per cent of the total population. In other words, out of every hundred people, 1.8 persons were living alone. In 1899, the corresponding proportion was 1.95 per cent, while in Porto Rico in 1899, the percentage was only 0.82. In the United States in 1900, families of one person each formed 5.1 per cent of all families, and represented 1.1 per cent of the population. The proportion of 1-person families in the provinces was greatest in Matanzas, Habana being second, and was least in Pinar del Río.

This disposition to live alone was far more decided in the cities than in the country. Of the total number living alone, no fewer than 18,092, or a little less than one-half, were living in the 19 largest cities. In these 19 cities, 2.9 persons out of every hundred were living alone, while in rural Cuba the proportion was but 1.3 person in every hundred.

The following table shows the percentage of persons living alone in each of the 19 largest cities:

CITY HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS.	Per cent of persons living alone.	CITY HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS.	Per cent of persons living alone.
Total.....	2.9		
Jovellanos.....	4.5	Guanabacoa.....	2.4
Cárdenas.....	3.6	Güines.....	2.1
Habana.....	3.4	Guantánamo.....	2.1
Matanzas.....	3.0	Camagney.....	2.0
Santiago de Cuba.....	3.0	Caibarién.....	1.6
Pinar del Río.....	2.8	Santa Clara.....	1.6
Maricao.....	2.7	Trinidad.....	1.6
Sagua la Grande.....	2.6	San Antonio de los Baños.....	1.5
Cienfuegos.....	2.5	Manzanillo.....	1.4
		Sancti-Spiritus.....	1.4

The proportion of families of more than 10 members was 3.7 per cent, representing a population of 222,643, or 10.9 per cent of the total. As there were 15,866 families in this group, the average number per family was 14.0 persons. In 1899, the proportion of the population in this group of families was 12.9 per cent.

In the United States in 1900, this group of families formed 2.2 per cent of all families and contained 7 per cent of the population and on the average, each

such family contained 15.2 persons; thus the proportion of such families was less than in Cuba, and the average family was large.

The following table shows for each province and for Habana city the proportion which the number of families of more than 10 members each formed of the total number of families; the proportion which the population in these families formed of the total population; and the average number of persons in such families:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	FAMILIES WITH MORE THAN 10 MEMBERS.		
	Per cent number forms of total number of families.	Per cent population forms of total population.	Average number of persons to a family.
Cuba.....	3.7	10.9	14.0
Camagüey.....	7.5	18.4	13.4
Habana.....	3.2	11.6	16.0
City of Habana.....	3.1	13.0	17.4
Matanzas.....	2.1	6.8	13.5
Oriente.....	4.1	10.8	13.4
Pinar del Río.....	4.5	12.9	15.2
Santa Clara.....	3.7	10.2	13.5

The proportional number of families was largest in Camagüey and smallest in Matanzas. It is also rather small in the city and the province of Habana. As one expects to find the proportion of the population in hotels, boarding houses, and institutions larger in cities than in the country, the small proportion of families in Habana is surprising until one sees that the average size of such families is considerably larger in Habana than elsewhere and that, except in Camagüey, the percentage of population is greater.

The families containing from 2 to 10 members constituted 87.6 per cent, or seven-eighths, of all families, and represented 87.3 per cent of the total population. In Cuba, in 1899, 85 per cent of the population were in this group of families; in the United States, in 1900, the proportion was much larger, namely, 91.7 per cent, while the proportion of families in this group was 93.3 per cent.

The following table presents the percentage which families of each specified size from 2 to 10 persons bore to all families, and the percentage of the population contained in such families:

PERSONS TO A FAMILY.	FAMILIES WITH 2 TO 10 MEMBERS.	
	Per cent number forms of total number of families.	Per cent population forms of total population.
Total.....	87.6	87.3
2.....	14.9	6.2
3.....	15.4	9.6
4.....	14.4	12.0
5.....	12.8	13.4
6.....	10.5	13.1
7.....	7.9	11.5
8.....	5.7	9.5
9.....	3.7	7.0
10.....	2.4	5.0

Families of 3 members were the most numerous, but the families of 5 members contained the largest proportion of the population. Dividing the above into two groups, first, small families, those with from 2 to 5 members, and second, large families, those with from 6 to 10 members, it appears that the small families comprised 57.4 per cent of all families, but represented only 41.2 per cent of the population; while the large families comprised only 30.2 per cent of all families, but represented 46.1 per cent of the population.

The following table shows, by provinces, the proportion which families of 2 to 10 members bore to all families, and the proportion which the population in them bore to the total population:

PROVINCE.	FAMILIES WITH 2 TO 10 MEMBERS.	
	Per cent number forms of total number of families.	Per cent population forms of total population.
Cuba .....	87.6	87.3
Pinar del Río.....	89.4	86.0
Santa Clara.....	89.4	88.4
Oriente.....	89.3	87.9
Camagüey.....	86.2	80.6
Habana.....	85.4	85.9
Matanzas.....	85.3	90.2

In four of the provinces the percentage of families was greater than that of population.

*Dwellings.*—The total number of occupied dwellings in Cuba in 1907 was 350,830. The average number of persons to a dwelling was 5.8 and the average number of families, 1.2. In 1899, the number of occupied dwellings was 262,724; thus there was an increase in 8 years of 33.6 in the number. In 1899, the average number of persons to a dwelling was 6.0 and the average number of families, 1.2.

The following table shows the average number of families and the average number of persons to a dwelling in each province and in the city of Habana:

PROVINCE OR CITY.	Average number of families to a dwelling.	Average number of persons to a dwelling.
Total.....	1.2	5.8
Camagüey.....	1.1	6.1
Habana.....	1.7	7.4
City of Habana.....	2.5	10.3
Matanzas.....	1.2	5.0
Oriente.....	1.1	5.5
Pinar del Río.....	1.1	5.7
Santa Clara.....	1.1	5.3

The large number of families and persons to a dwelling in Habana city are notable, although large numbers are usual in all large cities. The average number of persons to a dwelling has increased in Habana city since 1899,

when it was 9.4 persons. In the other cities of Cuba, especially the larger cities, there was a slight tendency in the same direction. In the 19 cities, collectively, the persons per dwelling numbered 7.2. Excluding Habana, which is, in a way, in a class by itself, the number is reduced to 5.6. In rural Cuba, the number of persons per dwelling was 5.4, or only a little less than the number in the 18 large cities other than Habana.

The average number of families and the average number of persons to a dwelling in each of the 19 cities follows:

CITY.	Average number of families to dwelling.	Average number of persons to dwelling.
Habana.....	2.5	10.3
Santiago de Cuba.....	1.4	6.0
Matanzas.....	1.4	5.9
Cienfuegos.....	1.2	5.4
Camagüey.....	1.3	6.2
Cárdenas.....	1.3	5.2
Sancti-Spiritus.....	1.3	5.7
Santa Clara.....	1.1	5.1
Manzanillo.....	1.1	5.1
Guantánamo.....	1.2	5.4
Guanabacoa.....	1.3	6.0
Sagua la Grande.....	1.2	5.2
Trinidad.....	1.2	5.1
Pinar del Río.....	1.2	5.1
Marianao.....	1.7	7.8
Jovellanos.....	1.2	4.6
San Antonio de los Baños.....	1.5	6.6
Caibarién.....	1.1	5.0
Güines.....	1.3	5.3

Of the 19 cities, no less than 9 had fewer persons to a dwelling than the number in rural Cuba, while 8 had a greater number, and in 2 the numbers were the same.